

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XXXV—NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER 1785.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

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REORGANIZING THE NAVY PERSONNEL.

"The Secretary of the Navy having appointed you a member of a board ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on Nov. 6, 1897, to consider the matter of a reorganization of the personnel of the Navy, you will report to Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt, the presiding officer of the board, at the place and time specified."

This order, signed by Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was sent on Thursday last to ten members of the line and the Engineer Corps of the Navy and by this action the Navy Department officially confirmed the announcement made exclusively in the "Army and Navy Journal" of last week, that a board would be ordered to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the personnel of the Naval Service. The officers, who have been ordered to temporary duty as members of the board, are:

Capt. W. T. Sampson, Commanding the battleship Iowa.

Capt. A. H. McCormick, Capt. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, member of the Lighthouse Board.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. A. L. Key, attached to the dispatch boat Dolphin, Recorder of the Board.

Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Chief Engr. Charles W. Rae, Chief Engineer of the battleship Iowa.

Chief Engr. George H. Kearney, on duty at the Naval Academy.

Passed Asst. Engr. W. M. McFarland, Principal Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief Melville.

As stated in the "Journal" last week, it had been the intention of the Department authorities to give all the staff corps representation on the board. Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, after discussing the matter, however, determined that the main question involved was between the line and the Engineer Corps and to quote Secretary Long, the other corps were apparently more contented with their present position. It was at first decided to place only eight members on the board, but this number was subsequently increased to ten. The original proposition also involved only a discussion of the Hollis bill, but the scope of the instructions to the board have since been enlarged and they now require that organization to submit a reorganization scheme, which shall deal with the entire Navy.

"The board will embody its conclusions in a report to the Department, and it will also prepare a bill for the reorganization of the Navy, which it will submit for further consideration of the Department." The staff corps other than the Engineers are greatly excited over the failure to give them representation on board. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has addressed this letter to the chiefs of the medical, pay, construction and civil engineer corps, and the professors of mathematics. Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, there will convene a board in reference to personnel of the Navy. This board is assembled for purpose of dealing with engineer and line officers merely; but I should be glad to have you present at meeting, and to lay before board anything in reference to your corps concerning which you think action should be taken; or, if you desire, state why you think your corps should be included in any reorganization.

We are enabled to present to our readers the Hollis bill, so called, which was prepared by Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright and Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., the latter the aide to the Assistant Secretary, in accordance with the provisions of the proposition submitted by former P. A. Engr. Hollis. This bill has been criticised both by the line and staff, but it is believed it will represent to some extent the final measure which will be reported by the proposed Personnel Board.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO REMOVE THE CAUSES OF friction in the personnel of the Navy and to promote its efficiency on board ship and on shore.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1.—That the course at the Naval Academy shall be the same for all naval cadets; that it be for five years; and that the present course be so modified as to permit a thorough training in engineering.

Section 2.—That all the graduates of the Naval Academy, not in excess of the number required to fill vacancies of the previous year (excepting the marines and naval constructors), be placed in the line of the Navy after graduation and be commissioned ensigns.

Section 3.—That all ensigns shall spend their first six years at sea in commissioned ships of the Navy, one-half of this time as watch officers on deck and the other half in connection with machinery.

Section 4.—That all ensigns after serving six years shall be commissioned lieutenants (junior grade), provided they pass the required examination.

Section 5.—That any lieutenant (junior grade) shall be allowed to specialize in engineering and after twelve years from graduation be transferred to the corps of chief engineers at his own request; Provided he be required to pass a thorough examination in all subjects pertaining to engineering, and have passed three years as watch officer in connection with machinery, or in equivalent duties in addition to the requirements for first six years after graduation; Provided further, that all lieutenants (junior grade) not transferred to the corps of chief engineers shall after twelve years' service be commissioned as lieutenants. Provided they pass the required examination.

Section 6.—That all officers who, on account of special fitness for engineering or kindred technical branches, have been transferred to the corps of chief engineers, shall no longer be in the line of succession to command, and shall not be eligible to command ships or shore stations, but their functions shall be confined to technical matters; Provided that for all purposes of rank and precedence, except those above mentioned in this paragraph, they shall retain full authority and rank holding the same relative position in relation to the line of the Navy, that they did before becoming chief engineers; and they shall be promoted to the various grades in the corps of chief engineers, as the officer immediately preceding them is promoted in the line; Provided further, that the chief engineers shall be relieved of all watch and division duties.

Section 7.—That one or more officers of the corps of chief engineers shall be ordered when practicable to all vessels of the Navy, to take charge, under the commanding officer, of everything pertaining to the repair, preservation, and management of the machinery, including the auxiliaries, without exception; Provided that officers who take the watches in the engine and fire rooms shall be from the line.

Section 8.—That all machinery that goes to make up a vessel of war, shall as far as possible, be placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Mechanical Engineering, for design, construction, or purchase; Provided that this shall not include any machinery directly attached to the guns or their mounts, and that the title of the Bureau of Steam En-

gineering shall be changed to that of Mechanical Engineering.

Section 9.—That where necessity arises of placing certain special machinery, under the charge of a bureau, other than that of the Bureau of Mechanical Engineering, officers of the corps of chief engineers may be detailed to assist the chief of such bureau as to such matters.

Section 10.—That the total number of officers in the line and the corps of chief engineers shall not exceed the present number of both corps; Provided that there shall be at least ninety-five officers in the corps of chief engineers; Provided further, that any officer, now in the line of the Navy, who shall have served twelve years since the date of graduation, and who shall have shown special ability in technical subjects, may, at his own request, be transferred to the corps of chief engineers, Provided he can pass the required examination.

Section 11.—That the title of the Bureau of Equipment be changed to that of the Bureau of General Staff, and that the title of the chief of that bureau shall be changed to that of Chief of General Staff, and that the Chief of General Staff shall have the same rank and emoluments as are allowed by law to other chiefs of bureau; the appropriation now allowed by law to the Bureau of Equipment for clerical and other expenses be transferred to the Bureau of General Staff; that the appropriations for the installation of electrical plant and all that pertains to electrical machinery be transferred to the Bureau of Mechanical Engineering; and that the appropriation for the purchase of coal be transferred to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; that the appropriation for the purchase of equipment supplies, including exempt articles, shall be transferred to the Bureau of Ordnance; Provided further that there shall be two assistants to the Chief of the Bureau of the General Staff detailed from the line, who shall receive the highest pay and allowances of their grade; Provided further that there shall be detailed to said bureau one chief engineer and one naval constructor.

Section 12.—That the duties of the Chief of General Staff shall be to report annually to the Secretary of the Navy the requirements of the service as to war material, both as to type and as to quantity; that all types of vessels shall be selected by that Bureau; that all questions relating to type, and to all repairs where the type of vessel is affected, shall be referred to this Bureau for its recommendation; that all contracts for the building of vessels of war or torpedo boats shall receive the endorsement of this Bureau before being referred to the Secretary of the Navy for his approval; Provided that all repairs to vessels of the Navy not extending to a change of type, shall be subject to the approval of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Section 13.—That the Naval War College and Office of Naval Intelligence shall be under this bureau, and that it shall be the duty of said bureau to prepare all the necessary schemes for defenses, and to present to the Secretary of the Navy schemes for fleet maneuvers.

Section 14.—That the active list of the Navy shall consist of six rear admirals, ten commodores, sixty captains, seventy commanders, one hundred lieutenant commanders, and a number of lieutenants, lieutenants of the junior grade, and ensigns sufficient with the numbers of the corps of chief engineers to maintain the active list at a number not greater than that now fixed by law for the two corps; and that the chief engineers shall consist for the present of one chief engineer with the rank of rear admiral, two with the rank of commodore, nine with the rank of captain, fifteen with the rank of commander, twenty-two with the rank of lieutenant-commander, and forty-six with the rank of lieutenant, all with the title of chief engineer; and that this list of chief engineers shall be made from those now in the engineer corps of the Navy by seniority, and all not made chief engineers shall be transferred to the line of the Navy with rank corresponding to their present relative rank; Provided hereafter that the numbers in the different grades of the corps of chief engineers shall be such as to give them equal promotion with their classmates in the corps of the line, except that there shall be not more than one rear admiral and two commodores on the active list; Provided further, that the pay and allowances of both corps shall be the same as the pay and allowances now allowed by law to the officers of the marine corps holding the same relative rank; Provided further that the pay and allowances of the grade of rear admiral shall be seven thousand five hundred dollars, and that of commodore shall be five thousand five hundred dollars; Provided further that officers in command of vessels of the Navy or in command of shore stations shall receive as an allowance for table money five hundred dollars in addition to their pay and allowances as above, and that officers in command of fleets and squadrons shall receive in addition to their pay and allowances as above, one thousand dollars.

Section 15.—That any line officer or chief engineer after thirty years' service may, upon his own application, be placed upon the retired list with the rank and three-fourths of the sea pay of the grade he holds at the time of retirement, and that the number of officers on the retired list under this provision shall not at any time exceed fifty.

Section 16.—That should it be found that the vacancies from casualties and retirements pursuant to the provisions of law now in force, and from retirements and transfers to the reserve list under the provisions of this Act, are insufficient to allow for as many as six promotions in the list of sea-going officers to the grade of commander, and as many as twenty promotions to the grade of lieutenant commander, during any fiscal year, the Secretary of the Navy, having regard only for the efficiency of the naval service and the special fitness of the officers for sea duty (determined in such manner as may seem best to him), shall, on or before the 30th day of June, transfer a sufficient number of officers of the said grades from the active list to the retired list; that the officers so removed will have creditable records, who shall be placed upon the retired list shall receive three-fourths of the sea pay of the grades they hold at the time of retirement; those whose records are not creditable shall be sent before the retiring board to be retired or discharged in accordance with the law now in force; the transfers and promotions to fill the vacancies thus caused shall date from the 30th day of June of the same year.

Section 17.—That nothing in this Act shall be construed to annul the existing requirements for examination previous to promotion to the next higher grade, and upon examination officers found unfit professionally or deficient in the officer-like qualities required for the next higher grade shall be retired with the rank and one-half of the shore pay of the grade they then hold; Provided that an officer found disqualified for promotion by reason of intemperate habits or from other cause arising from his own misconduct, and having been informed of and heard upon the charges against him, shall not be placed upon the retired list, and if the finding of the board of examiners be approved by the President he shall be discharged with one year's shore pay.

Section 18.—That in addition to the active list provided for in Section 14 there shall be a list for duty designated the Reserve List, to be formed by voluntary transfers of officers from the line of the Navy in the following manner: Any officer who entered the Naval Academy from 1861 to 1867, both inclusive, may upon application and in the discretion of the President be placed upon the Reserve List. Provided such applications for the Reserve List shall be considered in order; Provided further that in all cases in which voluntary retirement after thirty years' service is authorized by this Act, officers entitled to make application for such retirement may, should they so elect, apply for transfer from the active list to the Reserve List, and such transfers may be made in the discretion of the President, provided the applicants have creditable records.

Section 19.—That all laws and regulations now in force, and which may be hereafter put in force, and which apply to the officers on the active list, shall apply to officers on the Reserve List, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 20.—That an officer transferred to the Reserve List under the provisions of this Act shall retain his seniority in the Naval service, and shall be eligible for promotion, subject to the conditions of Section 17 of this Act, to the higher grades on such reserved list above the promotion of the officer on the active list next above him in seniority; Provided that no officer on the Reserve List shall be promoted to flag rank; And provided further, that officers on the Reserve List, after thirty-five years of service, may, upon application, be placed upon the retired list with the rank and three-quarters of the sea pay of the grade they hold.

Section 21.—That officers on the Reserve List may be assigned to any shore duty except that of Chiefs of Bureaus in

the Navy Department, Commandants of Navy Yards and Stations, Captains of Navy Yards, on the Board of Inspection and Survey, on Examining and Retiring Boards, and on the Light House Board. They may also be assigned to duty in the Coast Survey, in the Fish Commission, and in State nautical school ships; Provided, That, in time of war, they may be employed upon any duty, at sea or on shore, to which the President may direct their assignment.

Section 22.—That no captain who has less than three years to serve shall be promoted to the grade of commodore upon the active list; but such captain, reaching the head of his grade, a vacancy existing in the grade of commodore, shall be retired with the rank of commodore and with the retired pay of a captain.

THE QUESTION OF COAST DEFENCE.

In discussing the defences of New York Harbor this week with a "Journal" representative, General Miles said: "The present defences would afford some protection for the city in case of war, but they might not be unable to stop a hostile fleet. The nature and size of the enemy's squadron would have much to do, of course, with forcing an entrance into the harbor. I do not think the Spanish fleet could enter the harbor even with the present fortifications established there. Besides, the United States fleet would make it interesting for the Spanish naval force. Some guns are already mounted at New York, but not one-third of the number required. The work of erecting fortifications and mounting the guns is going along slowly, but as rapidly as Congress appropriates the necessary funds for building the guns and carriages and their emplacements. But at the present time we have not men enough to man the guns already in place or fight them in case of necessity. So far as fortifications are concerned, New York is now better off than Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston, New Orleans, San Francisco and Puget Sound. But it is still without adequate protection, the kind of protection that means the safety of the population, the homes, the industries and the wealth which are within reach of modern guns that might be mounted on an enemy's battleships. The destruction of large cities means the driving back of the population into the country beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, homeless, shelterless and penniless.

"I am very glad to see that there is a more general understanding on that subject and the presence of a marked interest in this matter among the business men and the patriots of the country and I trust it may bear fruit in the coming Congress. The action of the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce in passing the resolutions showing the inadequacy of present fortifications of New York also voices the opinion of the people in other parts of the country. A convention assembled in Florida last winter at the call of the Governor of that State in which eighteen States were represented and that convention passed resolutions urging Congress to provide means for properly protecting and defending the commercial ports of the United States. The loss of ports is a fatal disaster almost to any country. It crippled the Southern States during the late war more than any other one thing. The loss of the ports of China in the Chinese-Japanese war compelled a nation twelve times the size of its antagonist to pay an indemnity of \$200,000,000 and surrender a portion of her territory. I hope that our patriotic people may profit by the lessons of the past."

In his annual report recently submitted to Secretary Alger, General Miles recommended that Congress appropriate during the next session \$1,410,000 for adding to the defences of New York Harbor during the next fiscal year. This sum would do much toward putting the defences in a good condition, but more would, of course, be necessary in order to comply with the Endicott plan for the fortifications of our coasts, which the War Department is following. As General Miles makes a plea for more guns and men for the Army, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is anxious for an increase of the Navy. "If the one hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, who passed those resolutions pointing out the defenceless condition of New York City, are wise, they will realize that the only thoroughly efficient defence is a formidable fighting Navy of battleships and torpedo boats. No fortifications can take the place of the Navy. We have already the beginning of a first-class fleet and steadily year by year are adding to it."

Following are the resolutions passed unanimously by the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday and referred to by General Miles:

Whereas the United States is now constructing modern seacoast defences to include over 500 high power guns, 1,000 12-inch mortars and 300 rapid-firing guns, to be grouped at over 110 different points in about twenty-five different harbors, and has made appropriation for over 350 high power guns and about the same number of 12-inch mortars, of which one-half can be in their emplacements by June, 1898; and

Whereas the present United States Artillery force is wholly inadequate in number to care for and properly man these guns in their emplacements, or to be properly organized into a defensive system or to furnish a nucleus of instructed artillerymen for the proper manning of these defences in case of war; be it

Resolved, That we, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, being fully impressed with the urgent need of an increase in number of the Federal artillery force to properly insure the vast amount of property of our city and other seacoast cities against destruction and levying of contributions that would be visited upon us in the event of war with foreign nations, do earnestly request and urge the President and Congress of the United States to take such immediate action as will provide a force of trained artillerymen for the proper manning of our seacoast defences, and it is believed by us that 110 seacoast batteries, requiring a numerical increase of the army of about 4,000 artillerymen is absolutely necessary to accomplish these purposes.

The "Herald" says: "The fact that the Chamber of Commerce took up this matter at all was regarded as very significant, since the two previous occasions on which it issued similar warnings to Congress proved to have been the precursors of the two greatest struggles in our country's history. One of these occasions was just before the Revolutionary War between England and the colonies, and the other was just prior to the Civil War."

In presenting these resolutions from the Committee on Harbors and Shipping, A. Foster Higgins, chairman of the committee, called attention to the inadequacy of our artillery force and argued for its increase. The committee therefore urged the necessity of at once providing in addition to the existing Army corps of a body of men to be trained in the duties of handling all the new mode of defences—particularly the modern high power guns, rapid-fire guns, mortar batteries, system of mines and searchlights.

Secretary Long has approved the findings, but disapproved the sentence of the court martial at Mare Island, which recently tried Passed Asst. Engr. W. H. Chambers, U. S. N., of the Oregon, for drunkenness and absence without leave. The court sentenced the accused to be reprimanded by the Secretary.

Lieut. F. J. Haesler, U. S. N., on duty on board the Texas, is the recipient of many official compliments for his action in putting the heavy turrets of the second class battleship Texas in condition for good operation. Capt. Charles O'Neill, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has written a complimentary letter to Secretary Long on the subject and that official is expected to communicate a flattering communication to Lieut. Haesler within a very few days. Lieut. Haesler is described as a genius among Department officials.

The torpedo boat flotilla under Lieut. Comdr. Kimball, U. S. N., left Hampton Roads, Nov. 3, for Wilmington, N. C., for evolutions. The flotilla, after operating off Wilmington some days, will, according to Washington advices, continue its trip South, the next port reached being Charleston, from which place it goes to Savannah and thence around the Florida coast to the gulf. Several weeks will be spent by the boats on the Atlantic side, and until the yellow fever has entirely disappeared it is not proposed to allow the flotilla to go near the infected cities.

Naval Constructor Bowles, in charge of repairs to the Walsh dock at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, expects to bring the work of constructing the coffer dam in front of the entrance way to completion at an early date. The work of "filling in" Mr. Bowles does not think will require much time. The "filling in" material will be that which is now being dredged up from the bottom of the Wallabout market basin, which is but a few hundred yards from the dock site. The earth can be floated around in scows with little loss of time. Constructor Bowles is pushing the work forward with characteristic energy.

When a retired Army or Navy officer arrives in Washington his first thought is where he will locate to be near his old friends. He first goes to the Ebbitt House, where he meets many old chums, but he thinks he must have more of a home, so he tries for one of the Portland Flats, but they are so full of retired Army and Navy officers and their families he cannot get in there, and lastly some one suggests taking a house in Hillyer Place where there are so many Army and Navy families living that he feels as he approaches said Place he will surely be met by a demand for the countersign. A house is finally secured and he is as happy as though he were back in his old garrison home.

We understand that Secretary Long in his forthcoming annual report will recommend the establishment of an additional dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard; the widening of dry dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; the enlargement of two dry docks at Norfolk Navy Yard; the establishment of a floating dock at Algiers, La., and the establishment of a stationary dry dock at Mare Island and in case the channel leading to the Navy Yard be deepened. The failure of the Secretary to urge Congress to appropriate money for a dock at League Island will probably provoke a prolonged howl from Pennsylvania politicians, but we hope they will be sufficiently patriotic to support the Secretary's recommendations for docks at other points, notwithstanding his failure to take care of their particular community.

A very clever game of football was played at Annapolis, Md., on Oct. 30, between the Naval Academy team and one from the Pennsylvania State College. Both teams showed skill, and, despite the fact that the cadets had weight against them, they had the best of the game, and scored the only point. It was due to a high bound of the ball that went over the head of McChesney, the full back of the Pennsylvania men, when Smith, of the Cadets, who had got behind the enemy, took up the ball and began a race for the goal. Shear ran in before the pursuing full back, fell down and let the Pennsylvania player tumble over him, while Smith kept on to the end of his forty-yard run, and made the only point. Score, Pennsylvania, 0; Cadets, 4.

N. 83 of the "Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute" contains the paper by Lieut. J. M. Ellicott on "Torpedoes in Exercise and Battle," which received honorable mention from the Institute. A report is also given of the discussion on the paper by Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. C. Smith, U. S. N.; and John S. Watters, Commander Louisiana Naval Militia. This number also contains the address of Hon. Theo. Roosevelt on "Washington's Forgotten Maxim," and his paper on "The Naval Policy of America," as outlined in President's Messages. "The Sailor in the Revolution," by Comdr. C. F. Goodrich; "The Development of Smokeless Powder," by Lieut. John B. Bernadot; notes on the "Use of Aluminum in Marine Construction," by Asst. Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson; and a paper by Lieut. Benton C. Decker on "The Consolidated Moss of the Crew of the U. S. S. Indiana," with the discussion on it by Capt. Chester and Barker, Lieut. Comdrs. Barry and Deleahanty and Lieut. Fullam.

The West Point football team covered themselves with glory in their contest with Yale on Saturday and showed themselves able to give points to the champions of college games. Up to within six minutes of the close of the game it looked as if the West Pointers were to have it all their own way. Then Corwin by a sensational sixty-yard run, after Kramer had stumbled in trying to tackle him, made a touchdown, from which Chamberlain kicked a goal. This made the score 6 to 6, but it is admitted that Yale was outclassed at almost every point. Yet, it is not well to be too confident, for it is evident that Yale was not at its best, its teams consisting largely of substitutes. Still, there was good reason for waking the echoes of the Hudson with jubilant hurrahs, as the cadets, the faculty, and their friends gathered at West Point, did on Saturday last. So three cheers and a tiger for the gallant Waldron and his merry men. The "Yale Alumni Weekly" says: "Yale was outplayed nearly everywhere. The forwards were unable to open up the opposing line and equally ineffective in their attempts to stop West Point's fierce rushes. The backs fumbled throughout the game and lost the ball repeatedly after making good gains. In kicking alone was Yale's superiority manifest. McBridge easily outpointing his opponent, Romeyn. West Point presented a large number of modern football formations and used them with good effect against Yale's line. With the exception of the tackle-and-end-over formation, all of Yale's gains were made on straight end runs and old-fashioned line-bucking. Two of the new mass plays introduced last week were tried, but without success."

From a private letter just received from a Japanese officer, we learn that a new scheme of promotion has been adopted for the Navy of Japan, to take effect Dec. 1, 1897. For the Sub Lieutenants, who are now required to serve three years before promotion, will be substituted ensigns, who will require one year's service for promotion, and 2d Lieutenants, who can be promoted after two years' service. For Lieutenants will be substituted 1st Lieutenants, serving five years before being eligible to the new rank of Lieutenant Commander, which has been created. Commanders will require two years for promotion, instead of three, and Captains two instead of four. Rear Admirals will require, as heretofore, three years' service for promotion to the highest grade, that of Vice Admiral. Warrant officers will be subject to promotion to the ranks of Boatswain, Chief Gunner, etc., which are relatively the same as the rank of ensign. They are also to be eligible to the rank of 2d Lieutenant upon special recommendation.

Referring to the detail of Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d U. S. Art., for duty with the 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery and Light Batteries of Massachusetts, as instructor, the Boston "Sunday Herald" says: "In so ordering Lieut. Weaver, the War Department has conferred an inestimable favor on the citizen soldiery of the commonwealth. Lieut. Weaver recently came into public notice as the successful candidate for the position of military instructor in the Boston public schools, but long before his name was mentioned as a possible candidate for any public position he had become well known to the officers and men of the 1st Regt., M. V. M. It is owing in the largest measure to his encouragement and instruction that the commonwealth has one regiment almost completely equipped in the knowledge of methods and workings of heavy guns in fortifications, and his continued presence with the regiment and the State's light batteries guarantees a continued course of expert instruction in heavy and light artillery. Lieut. Weaver will be welcomed to the service of the State by officers and men who have already profited by his suggestions and will eagerly accept such methods as he will be likely to adopt."

The special board appointed to consider the coast line signal system by which ships of the Navy can keep in communication with the Atlantic seaboard when within a reasonable distance, has drawn up a long, detailed plan which will receive the approval of Secretary Long. Under the proposed plan the coast line from Maine to the Gulf will have special stations through which at any time of day or night vessels of the Navy within signal distance can send and receive messages. The life-saving stations will be provided with semaphores for use in day time, and the Very night signals for night use. The semaphores can signal a distance of six miles and the Very lights 12 or 15 miles. The Treasury Department will co-operate with the Navy in equipping the Life-Saving Guards for service as signal agents. State Naval Militia organizations will have direct charge of the system in war time. Pigeon cotes will be established at many stations, and the carrier pigeon service will be practicable at distances of twenty miles from shore. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt expects that the plan will be in working order in a few months.

Mr. Wm. F. Powell, U. S. Minister at Port au Prince, Hayti, under date of Oct. 11, advises the State Department that he fears there is a possibility of "some concessions having been made on the part of President Heurieux that the English Government shall secure quasi possession of Samana Bay." Samana Bay, mentioned in the dispatch, is a land-locked body of water on the east coast of the island, and is the only good harbor between Fort Liberté on the north and San Domingo on the south. It is formed by the peninsula of Samana, a mountain ridge projecting into the sea at the northeast extremity of the island. It is about thirty miles long east and west, and ten miles broad. Coral reefs narrow the entrance from the sea to about three-quarters of a mile, but it is available for ships of the deepest draught, and once inside there are 300 square miles of anchorage perfectly safe in all weathers. Since 1845 the United States has been "off and on" in treaty with the Republic of San Domingo for possession of this harbor. In 1845 President Polk sent Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral, D. D. Porter as a commissioner to the island, and in 1854, Captain, afterward Major General, G. B. McClellan was sent on the same errand by President Pierce. Capt. McClellan made an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a treaty with the San Domingo Government. While Gen. Grant was President of the United States, M. Baz, then the President of San Domingo, proposed the transfer of that country to the United States. The first overtures not being favorably received, a second attempt for union was made in July, 1869, which also was rejected. Finally Gen. O. E. Babcock, U. S. A., after being sent to San Domingo by President Grant, returned with a treaty for the transfer to the United States by San Domingo of the bay and parts of the adjacent land. It was the secrecy with which this business was undertaken and prosecuted that led to the rupture between Gen. Grant and Senator Sumner. If Minister Powell's suspicions are well grounded there is no occasion for new alarms. Great Britain does not lack good harbors and naval stations from which to operate against the coasts of the United States when there is cause for doing so.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago "Times-Herald" says: "Col. Corbin, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army, was quoted last week by some of the Chicago papers as saying that if the Chicago newspapers did not stop stirring up trouble out at Fort Sheridan the post would be removed to some other city. Whereupon another Chicago newspaper proceeds to lampoon Col. Corbin for having the temerity to say such a thing. As a matter of fact, Col. Corbin did not say that or anything like it. The most he said was that the newspapers should treat the Army men fairly and not magnify every unfortunate occurrence into a sensation. He may have said this was one of the penalties which officers had to pay for being stationed near a great city, where the newspapers were alert and enterprising, but this is quite a different matter from threatening removal of the post if the newspapers did not do so and so. Col. Corbin has long been known as a good friend to Chicago and to the newspapers, and least of all men deserves misrepresentation or abuse."

Whatever Col. Corbin may have said or left unsaid it is an obvious fact that our Army has suffered great injury from having an Army post located near a city so devoted to sensational journalism as Chicago. There is a large number of persons in that city, larger, perhaps, than in any other city, who are hostile to restraint and discipline in every form whether it be through the operation of military or civil law. They belong to a class who are represented in England, as well as in this country, who hold that the enlistment of the soldier should be like any other contract for service

terminable at the will of either party. Any attempt to enforce the terms of enlistment is regarded as an outrage upon liberty, and it is the sneaking deserter, not the honest soldier, who excites their admiration. The case of Capt. Lovering brings up the whole question of Army discipline, but we prefer to postpone its discussion until the facts in his case are determined. Whatever a calm judgment may show to be due to him he should receive, but the determination of this question should be in no way influenced by public clamor. The malignant critics of the Army should not be consulted in the matter.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. L. H. Lewis, 9th Inf., lately visiting in Rochester, has returned to Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Lieut. F. P. Avery, 3d U. S. Inf., on a six months' leave, is spending a portion of it at Greenville, Mich.

Assistant Secretary of War Melkielehn, on a Western tour of inspection, was expected at Vancouver Barracks this week.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger has returned to Omaha from Milwaukee, where he attended the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Capt. G. E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., arrived at Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, from Fort Assiniboine and has entered upon duty as Attending Surgeon.

Maj. Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., was at Fort Leavenworth this week, it being his first visit since he assumed command of the Department of the Missouri last summer.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., has recently been awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry while in command of the 3d Army Corps at Gettysburg in July, 1863.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiell, U. S. N., is recovering from a temporary indisposition caused by overwork; he was in conference with Secretary Long during the week in regard to docks.

The marriage of Miss Louisa Shaw Barlow, daughter of the late General Francis Barlow, to Pierre Jay, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York City.

Maj. J. K. Carson, Med. Dept., U. S. A., has applied for retirement under the thirty years' service law. He will be placed on the retired list on Nov. 30. Capt. J. Kinzie, 2d Inf., will be retired on account of disability.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: Lieut. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf.; Capt. P. R. Egan, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Maj. W. H. Clapp, 24th Inf., and Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art.

Maj. Gen. John C. Howe, Adjutant General of Ohio under Governor McKinley, died at his home in Kenton, Nov. 1. He was editor and publisher of the Kenton "Republican" and commander of the Ohio Division Knights of Pythias.

Late advices from Denver are to the effect that the Indian troubles in Colorado, reported at length last week, are over, and that the Indians are returning to their reservation. The statement that there is great excitement at Ouray and White Rock is contradicted.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Asst. Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, Capt. J. J. Read, Lieut. George T. Emmons, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano, Chief Engr. C. W. Rae, Lieut. Comdr. A. Dunlap, Asst. Surg. T. W. Richards and Lieut. John B. Bernadot.

News has been received by friends of Paymr. O. C. Tiffany, who was attached to U. S. S. Monterey. Mr. Tiffany died of pneumonia at the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, California. There is a wide circle of acquaintances and friends in and out of the service who will deeply regret Mr. Tiffany's death on account of his many endearing qualities.

A court of inquiry convened at the Navy Yard, New York on Nov. 3 to investigate the responsibility of Lieut. John A. Dougherty, U. S. N., commander of the tug Nina, for the grounding of that vessel recently off Brunswick, Ga. The court is composed of Capt. Merrill Miller, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore and Lieut. C. S. Richman, with Lieut. L. Karmany of the Marine Corps as recorder.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Lieut. C. H. McNeil, Murray Hill; Lieut. W. H. Bean, Lieut. F. L. J. Parker, Manhattan; Lieut. H. H. Whitney, Windsor; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Lieut. A. Hasbrouck, Jr., Sturtevant House; Capt. P. G. Wales, Gilsey House; Lieut. O. J. Charles, Capt. J. Hale, Grand Hotel; Capt. C. H. Heyl, Hotel Imperial.

Speaking of Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent's work, "The Campaign of Marengo," the "Book News" says: "Mr. Sargent's new book is meeting with a reception as cordial as that which greeted his first, 'Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign.' The author not only possesses unusual powers of analysis, but presents, in a remarkably pure English style, a dispassionate and logical view of Napoleon's famous campaign."

The first of the Navy Yard hops will be held on Friday, Nov. 5. There will be present at the function officers of the Iowa, Massachusetts, Texas, Brooklyn, New York, Puritan, Amphitrite, Marblehead, Helena, Dolphin, Vermont, Newport, St. Mary's, Foote, Fern, and from all the Army posts about the port of New York. Mrs. Bunce, wife of the Commandant of the yard, assisted by several ladies, will receive the guests.

A dinner was given to Mayor Wurster, former Mayor Schieren, William Berri, Col. George A. Price and the other members of the Citizens' Silver Service Committee, by the officers of the cruiser Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Nov. 6, at the Navy Yard. Capt. Cook and his officers were frequently entertained by the Citizens' Committee during their previous visit, when the silver service was presented to that ship. This is the first opportunity that they have had to entertain the committee.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., has been granted leave of absence for two months in order that he may visit Nicaragua during the time the Nicaragua Canal Commission, of which Adml. Walker is president, is engaged in its labors. Mr. Menocal has been chief engineer of the canal since its inception and will presumably look after the interests of the canal company on this visit. During his absence his son, Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, will attend to his duties at the New York Navy Yard.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Park Avenue; Capt. F. J. Higginson, Albemarle; Lieut. T. H. Low, U. S. M. C.; Surg. H. G. Beyer, Naval Cadet E. F. Eckhart, P. A. Surg. R. P. Crandall, Lieut. L. Karmany, Lieut. L. S. Vandazer, Lieut. H. M. Witzell, Naval Cadet C. E. Gilpin, Asst. Engr. Chester Wells, Naval Cadet A. W. Pressey, Grand Hotel; Capt. E. M. Shepard, Lieut. C. H. Harlow, the Windsor; Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge, Chaplain R. R. Hoes, the Everett; Naval Cadets H. L. Collins and A. J. Hepburn, Hoffman House; Lieut. F. Winslow, the Gerlach.

Señor Echenique is Minister of War in Peru's latest Cabinet.

Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d U. S. Cav., on leave, is visiting at 117 Third avenue, Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. Asher C. Baker, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe Oct. 30 on the steamship St. Louis.

Capt. J. T. Clarke, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on a short visit to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., on leave, has for present address 920 Rialto Building, St. Louis.

Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, has been appointed Commissioner of Railroads, vice Wade Hampton, resigned.

Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Medford, Mass., has had his leave extended three months.

Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th U. S. Art., on duty at the A. G. O., visited in New York City and at West Point this week.

Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a few weeks' visit to New York City.

Capt. E. S. Curtis and Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Schuyler, were visitors at Fort Slocum this week.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art., on leave until Jan. 17, 1898, is located at 1719 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., who is residing at Englewood, N. J., visited friends at Governors Island on Nov. 1.

Asst. Surg. E. L. Munson, U. S. A., lately at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is expected to arrive at Fort Adams, R. I., next week.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 12th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Governors Island this week from a short visit to friends in Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from a month's visit to the West, including Chicago.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A., is preparing to leave Governors Island for Chicago, where he is due about Nov. 16.

Lieut. W. T. Johnston, 10th U. S. Cav., was expected to leave Fort Assiniboine, Mont., this week for the East to spend until New Year's Day next on leave.

Maj. Edwin D. Judd, U. S. A., of Hartford, Conn., reached his sixty-fourth birthday on Oct. 31 and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. Constantine Chase, with his battery, 1, 4th U. S. Art., returned to Washington Barracks this week from a short tour of artillery practice at Ordway, Md.

Maj. E. A. Garlington, Inspr. Gen., is preparing to leave Washington, D. C., to inspect certain of the posts in the South Atlantic Inspection District.

Maj. E. K. Russell, 1st U. S. Art., was expected to join this week at Camp Alger, Chickamauga Park, Ga., from leave spent at North Conway, N. H., Philadelphia, etc.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, U. S. N., who was badly burned by the explosion on the torpedo boat Rodgers in the Chesapeake, has been granted two months' sick leave.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., lately in the East, has gone to Stockton, Cal., and under recent extension of leave will not join at Key West Barracks until January next.

Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 14th U. S. Inf., is fortunate in his detail to duty with the National Guard of his native State, Tennessee. He has reported to Gov. Taylor at Nashville.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Tompkins, who have been visiting for some time past with the latter's parents, Col. and Mrs. Barr, at Governors Island, have rejoined at Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. A. W. Greely and Capt. D. L. Brainard, of the Army, and Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, of the Navy, were among the special guests at the reception given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer.

Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Art., is rapidly getting his little garrison at Sullivan's Island, S. C., into good shape, and with a little better accommodation in the way of quarters, the station will be in many respects a desirable one.

Ord. Sergt. James Fawdry, U. S. A., having been ordered from Fort Montgomery to Fort Ontario, N. Y., the Rouse's Point papers refer in commendatory terms to his service of five years at the former post and express regret that the vicissitudes of the service take away him and his family.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and staff are expected to be present as special guests at the reception to be given on the evening of Nov. 19, at Masonic Hall, New York City, to John S. Gobin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and to Albert J. Shaw, Department Commander of New York G. A. R.

The Regimental Boards of Examination of the heavy batteries of artillery have recently completed their duties for the artillery season of 1897, and from all we can learn there is marked progress in the several regiments. In our opinion, every artilleryman, if not a gunnery specialist, at least should be a gunner of the first, second or third class.

The Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Sternberg gave a dinner on Friday evening, Oct. 28, in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Middleton of the Army Medical Department. The guests invited to meet Dr. and Mrs. Middleton were Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Van Reypen, U. S. N.; Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, U. S. Engineers; and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foster, of Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard Forde Hansell (née Vogdes) will close their beautiful country place in the Bradford Hills this week and return to their town house, 254 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, for the winter. Mrs. Hansell is a most enthusiastic golfer, bicycle rider and cross-country rider. She and her two handsome boys follow the hounds over the hills near their country home, and at the Radnor Hunt.

The Boston "Sunday Herald," Oct. 31, says: "The report of Capt. Charles G. Morton, of the U. S. Army, to the War Department upon the National Guard of Maine has again caused talk about the establishment of an Army post in Maine. Capt. Morton recommends that such a post be established at Bangor. His recommendation will no doubt receive consideration from the War Department. Capt. Morton's report was an exceedingly well written and an interesting one and is fair and just to all concerned. He did not hesitate to criticize where he thought it was deserved, and there is no doubt that the report will be received in the same spirit in which it was written. By the way, Capt. Morton is a Maine man by birth, and it is especially pleasing to his friends that he was assigned to duty in this State."

Secretary of War Alger was in Montreal this week and while there visited the U. S. S. Yantic.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan is a recent visitor in New York City, with apartments at the Waldorf.

Col. Rodney Smith, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week and contemplates spending the winter in Europe.

Maj. W. H. Clapp, 24th Inf., U. S. A., was in Washington this week on business before the Interior Department.

Capt. James Nicholas Allison, U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the Ohio to the Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Maj. John Lincoln Clem, U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the Ohio Commandery to the Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Maj. L. S. Tesson, Surg., U. S. A., on a short leave from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is visiting at Old Orchard, St. Louis County, Mo.

Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined at Sullivan's Island, S. C., this week, from a short visit to friends at Augusta, Ga.

Ensign Francis Boughter, U. S. N., of the Marblehead, reported at the Navy Department on Tuesday for examination for promotion.

Capt. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on leave from Camp Alger, Ga., visited friends in New York City and at Fort Hamilton this week.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., will leave the Navy Yard, New York, about Nov. 17, on service with the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting at 260 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. William Lassiter, 16th U. S. Inf., lately on leave at Oxford, N. C., was married at Cumberland, Md., Oct. 28, to Miss Cora Armstrong.

Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., was expected to rejoin at Fort Porter, N. Y., the latter part of this week, from a few weeks' visit to Cincinnati, O.

Lieut. G. W. Denfield, U. S. N., recently detached from the Maine, is now on duty in the Equipment Department at the Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Inf., on leave for a few weeks past, at 193 Hancock street, Brooklyn, is still detained there by reason of the illness of a member of his family.

Commo. Albert Kautz, U. S. N., on Nov. 1 took command of the Newport naval station, relieving Commo. R. R. Wallace, who is soon to be retired. Commo. Wallace is now in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, 17th U. S. Inf., while in Washington, D. C., recently, on a short leave from Columbus Barracks, took the 33d degree, Scottish Rite, in the Masonic fraternity, which is the highest degree conferred.

Fort Delaware, Del., which has been an ungarrisoned post for several years past is once more to be rehabilitated and will soon have Capt. Constantine Chase's Battery I, 4th Art., now at Washington Barracks, for its garrison.

The marriage of Lieut. George McDougall Weeks, 15th U. S. Inf., to Miss Nellie Huston, daughter of Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th U. S. Inf., took place at Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 2, with all the accompaniments of a military wedding. The married couple will be at home, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, about Nov. 20.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald bought at auction at Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1, the Union Pacific Railroad for \$53,528,532.76. It is needless to say that the General did not purchase this road for his own private use, but as chairman of the Reorganization Committee. It is said to be the greatest auction sale on record, and the Government has ceased to have any monetary interest in the road.

Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., at the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the American Public Health Association, read an interesting paper, especially at this juncture, on "Recent Experiments Relating to the Etiology of Yellow Fever." Gen. Sternberg said Congress would be asked for a liberal appropriation for further investigation into the origin and the means of preventing the spread of yellow fever.

The marriage Oct. 26 of Dr. Thomas Leslie MacDonald to Miss Adelaide Virginia Carson, daughter of Maj. J. M. Carson, of the Philadelphia "Ledger," and sister of Capt. J. M. Carson, Jr., Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., was a quiet but fashionable occasion, taking place at the residence of the bride's father in Washington, D. C. After a short bridal tour the married couple will be at home at 1402 Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

At the recent convention of the Regular Army and Navy Union at Kansas City, Henry Shindler was unanimously re-elected Commander, and presented with a valuable gold badge. The other officers elected were: S. O. Tripp, of Peoria, Ill., Vice Commander; R. J. Fanning, of Columbus, O., Adjutant General; Patrick Moore, of Kansas City, Paymaster General; John Schumacher, of Brooklyn, Inspector General; and A. P. Plinius, of Vancouver, Wash., Judge Advocate General.

The "Daily Times," Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 28, 1897, says: "A 'Times' representative visited the Navy Yard yesterday and was struck by the excellent condition in which it is kept by Commandant Reisinger. The sanitary arrangements are almost perfect and nearly all the old evidences of decay and neglect have been removed, and the buildings and grounds show care and attention. Commandant Reisinger is universally popular at the Yard, and at Warrington and Woolsey, and his efforts to preserve the property of the Government is universally commended."

While Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry were passing through Burlington, Vt., recently on their way to Fort Assiniboine, they were met at the train by Gen. T. S. Peck and Capt. C. M. Brownell, who bade them God-speed. Gen. Peck spoke for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and staff, while Capt. Brownell made a happy little speech of acknowledgment of the favors tendered the National Guard at the hands of Gen. Henry, and presented to Mrs. Henry a handsome bunch of roses bearing upon a card "To Mrs. Henry from the National Guard of Vermont."

Disquieting doubts are prevalent in Paris, France, about the guilt of Alfred Dreyfus, late a Captain in the French Army, who was convicted by a court martial in December, 1894, of conveying to foreign Governments information as to plans for the defense of France. M. Scheuer-Kestner, one of the Vice-Presidents of the French Senate, declares he has in his possession documents which will relieve Dreyfus of the great shame under which he now rests. Other men of equal prominence declare that they are convinced that Dreyfus was the victim of circumstances as he declares that he is. The "Isle du Diable," one of the Salvation group northwest of the mouth of the Amazon River, is the place of Dreyfus's confinement.

Ensign T. Washington, U. S. N., is on two months' leave.

Surg. W. B. Groves, U. S. N., has arrived at the Mare Island Naval Hospital, Cal., for duty from New York.

Col. Mrs. and Miss Cushing are much pleased with their new home, 1309 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th U. S. Cav., on four months' leave from Fort Assiniboine, is visiting at Ferguson, Mo.

Capt. W. Davis, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., on leave at Jacksonville, Ill., since May 20 last, will shortly rejoin at Fort Custer, Mont.

Mrs. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Sartoris have been staying at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, until their house was ready for them.

Mrs. Robt. N. Scott and Miss Scott, of De Salles street, Washington, are back for the winter after a pleasant summer in Virginia.

Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 2d U. S. Inf., on four months' leave from Fort Keogh, since August 29 last, is visiting at 1834 I street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Comdr. William Emery, Mrs. and Miss Emery are back from their summer passed on Long Island. Mrs. Emery's health has much improved and her Washington friends hope to see more of her this season. Miss Emery is a most attractive young lady and very popular with the young set.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hall and their two children are still in Washington at the Normandie Hotel, and will not go to Texas until the yellow fever disappears. Mrs. Hall feels quite at home in Washington, where she passed so many winters with her father, Senator Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, and where she has so many friends.

The board of Navy officers to report upon the practicability of establishing a system of signal stations along the Atlantic coast, by which men-of-war passing within signal distance could send or receive messages, has begun its sessions in Washington, D. C. The board consists of Comdr. J. Schouler, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons and Lieut. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N., and Lieut. Anderson, New York Naval Militia.

William Cramp, who founded in 1839 the great ship-building establishment that bears his name, originally studied for the ministry, but was compelled by ill health to abandon his studies and seek for some outdoor employment. In the year 1857, his family having in the meantime grown up and several of his sons having had a thorough training in the business and exhibiting marked qualifications for it, William Cramp took into partnership two sons, Charles H. and William M. Cramp, and in 1862 his other sons, Samuel H., Jacob C. and Theodore Cramp, all of whom, with the exception of Theodore, are now and have been continuously members of the company. Theodore Cramp withdrew about twelve years ago. On their admission the firm took the name of William Cramp & Sons. Each performed some distinctive and important portion of the great and fast growing business of the company, and together they formed one of the most vigorous, progressive and enlightened commercial companies to be found in the country. They now employ nearly 6,000 men, who form a town by themselves. The present plant of the Cramp Company is the largest of its kind in America and second to none in the world. Seven ships of the largest size can be constructed simultaneously within the inclosure which surrounds the works, and it has often happened that as many as that have been building at one time.

Among those brought before Magistrate Mott in New York on election day on the charge of illegal voting, was, according to the "Sun," Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, of the U. S. Army. He had registered from Governors Island, but was stationed at Fort Hamilton. His explanation was that the last time he voted he was stationed on the Island, was afterward ordered to the Pacific coast, but under the constitution he, as an Army officer claimed as his residence the place where he last voted. The magistrate at once discharged him.

Lafayette Park, St. Louis, was the scene of a patriotic observance on the afternoon of Oct. 30, the occasion being the presentation, by the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion to the park of three guns recovered from the British man-of-war *Aetion*, which was sunk during an attack on Fort Moultrie, June 29, 1776. The salute to the guns was fired by Troop K, 3d U. S. Cav., Capt. G. K. Hunter, commanding. The Mayor of the city accepted the gift in a graceful speech. Representatives were present from the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and children of the public schools of St. Louis.

RECENT DEATHS.

Jacob J. Noah, an old and prominent newspaper man who died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, was associated with Gov. Ramsay, the first Territorial Executive and later Senator and Secretary of War. He held various judicial and legislative offices, and declined a nomination for Congress to become Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. He was chief clerk of the War Department under Secretary Ramsay's administration, and was designated by the President to act as Secretary in the absence of his chief. He was connected with the Provisional Government of Tennessee under Andrew Johnson during the war. As Attorney General he prosecuted the trial of Judge Frazier, who was impeached for trying to prevent the assembling of the Legislature called to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. For a number of years he represented Western newspapers at the capital, and at his death was a member of the Board of Appeals in the Pension Bureau.

Capt. Peter Hogan, widely known as a civil and consulting engineer and one of the first to advocate the building of a ship canal at Nicaragua, died at his home in Ballston Spa, N. Y., Oct. 10, in his seventy-first year. Capt. Hogan was prominent in the preservation of the health of the great cities by planning for the supplies of pure water, and the disposal of sewage, and his opinions on these subjects were frequently printed in health and scientific journals. At the time of his death he was employed as consulting engineer in the construction of the new city buildings on Ward's Island. Capt. Hogan was in the engineering department of the Reading Railroad when the Mexican war broke out, and at once volunteered for service in a company of the Reading artillery and served gallantly as a Lieutenant from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

William Bayard, who died last August at Vicksburg, Miss., went to the front in 1862 as an officer of Pennsylvania Cavalry. He enlisted in the regular cavalry in 1863, was appointed 2d Lieutenant 4th U. S. Cav. in October of that year, was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1865, and in the reorganization of 1866 was made Captain of the 9th Cavalry. He held the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major for gallantry in the field. He was honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

OFFICERS ON ENGINEERING DUTY.

In his annual report Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, gives the stations and duties of Army officers on engineering duty during the year as follows:

Coasts of Maine and New Hampshire: Lieut. Col. Andrew N. Damrell, Maj. Richd. L. Hoxie, Lieut. Geo. P. Howell, Boston; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Lieut. Meriwether, L. Walker, Lieut. John S. Sewell, Southeast Coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Maj. Daniel W. Lockwood, Lieut. Chas. H. McKinstry, Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound: Maj. Smith S. Leach, Lieut. William J. Barden, New York: Maj. John G. D. Knight, Maj. Henry M. Adams, Lieut. R. R. Raymond, Lake Ports, New York: Maj. Wm. S. Stanton, Division Engineer Col. Geo. L. Gillespie, South Entrance to New York Harbor: Col. Geo. L. Gillespie and Col. Wm. Ludlow.

Delaware River: Maj. Chas. W. Raymond, Lieut. Spencer Cosby, Baltimore, Md.; Col. Peter C. Hains, Lieut. Chas. W. Kutz, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Geo. P. Howell, Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Hampton Roads, Va.; Capt. Thos. L. Casey, Lieut. Chas. W. Kutz, Coast of North Carolina; Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, Capt. Wm. E. Craighill, Coast of South Carolina: Capt. Fredk. V. Abbot, Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Georgia and Cumberland Sound: Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Coast of Florida: Lieut. Col. Wm. H. H. Benyard, Lieut. James J. Meyer, Lieut. Robt. F. Johnston, Pensacola, Fla.; Maj. Fredk. A. Mahan, Lieut. James P. Jervey, Mobile and Mississippi Sound: Maj. Wm. T. Russell, Lieut. Harry Burgess, Lieut. Jas. B. Cavanaugh, Division Engineer, Col. Peter C. Hains.

New Orleans, La.: Maj. James B. Quinn, Lieut. Chas. S. Riché, Galveston, Texas; Maj. Alex. M. Miller, Lieut. Wm. V. Judson, Lieut. Chas. S. Riché, Division Engineers, Col. John W. Barlow and Col. Henry M. Robert.

San Francisco Harbor: Maj. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, Lieut. Chas. L. Potter, Lieut. Herbert Deakney, Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Columbia River: Capt. Walter L. Fisk, Lieut. Clement A. F. Eagler, Puget Sound: Capt. Harry Taylor, Division Engineer, Col. Charles R. Suter.

FORT MONROE, VA.

Nov. 2, 1897.

The post has seen one of the most prolonged storms that has visited this section for years. For nine days the sun was obscured and it rained almost incessantly. A heavy northeast wind blew most of the time, making the tides very high, doing considerable damage.

Maj. James M. Ingalls, who has been absent since last July, in New England, returned to the post Oct. 22, and has settled down to more tedious work in ballistics, completing work for the Artillery School.

There was a garrison hop in the large hall of the Administration Building on the evening of Oct. 29, from 8:30 to 11 P. M., and was well attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison and their friends on the Point. It was greatly enjoyed.

It is expected that Maj. J. P. Sanger, Insp. Gen., will soon pay the post an official visit. Maj. Sanger, in the sixties, was Adjutant of the Artillery School and post, and no officer in the service understands the needs of the artillery better than he.

The football team of the Fort Monroe Athletic Association went to Richmond on Oct. 30, and played a game with the team of the Richmond Athletic Association. Our team won the game by the score of 4 to 0 in a hard fought game. 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 1st Art., accompanied the team on the trip, and says the boys put up as fast and pretty a game of ball as one could wish. The playing of the team was so uniformly good that the "star players" are hard to pick. The members of the garrison met the members of the football team in the large hall in the barracks to show them our appreciation of the good playing. The band was there and gave the meeting the benefit of some fine music. The team seemed to appreciate this demonstration, and will do still better in the future. The team is booked for a game at this place with the Columbia College team, of Washington, on Nov. 8. We expect to win that game, too.

The post school for enlisted men started November, with about sixty scholars.

Ord. Sergt. T. V. Turney is receiving congratulations on the advent of the first girl in the family. It was born on Friday, Oct. 21.

Maj. J. L. Tiernan and Mrs. Tiernan gave a reception during the week in their beautiful and commodious quarters in the reservation, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitaker, of the Hotel Netherlands, of New York City. The spacious parlors had received lavish decoration. Col. Royal T. Frank, commandant of the post, and Mrs. Frank, as well as the officers of his staff and their wives, and the officers commanding the different batteries and their wives, were among the invited guests.

TRIBUTE TO THE 24TH INFANTRY.

In its issue of Oct. 24 the Salt Lake "Tribune" makes the amende honorable for some uncomplimentary observations upon the 24th Inf., which it published at the time that regiment was ordered to Fort Douglas. The "Tribune" says: "The 24th Regt. has been at Fort Douglas a year. The time moves on very swiftly. When it was announced that the regiment was to come, the 'Tribune' said it was an unwelcome announcement. The ground of the remark was that Fort Douglas lies above and beyond the most pronounced residence portion of the city; that the soldiers would ride on the cars, drunk as well as sober, and that an intoxicated colored soldier is more offensive than an intoxicated white soldier. It is only fair to say that the 24th has lived down the apprehensions which were aroused at the announcement of their coming. They have been on their good behavior every day; they have less rowdy characteristics among them than any white regiment that was ever here. Indeed, that is hardly fair, for if there is any real bad character among them, such a one has kept his real nature concealed. They are less addicted to drinking than the ordinary white regiments in the Army, and almost all the trouble that comes to soldiers in time of peace comes of drinking. The rank and file of the 24th has seemed to act all the time as though each soldier felt that he was upon his honor never to cast reproach upon the uniform he wears or the flag above him. There seems to be a double influence for good always with this regiment. One is the pride which the soldier feels in his profession, the other the counsels, influence and example of Chaplain Allensworth. Then, as the officers and men of a regiment, like those of a ship, take on, in a measure at least, the bearing of the commander, so the spirit of Col. Kent pervades the officers and men at Fort Douglas, and there is order without friction and law without bitterness. On many public occasions the

soldiers have paraded in this city, on many occasions the splendid band has supplied music, and it has always been with a hearty and cheerful spirit. As we said above, the regiment has lived down the apprehensions awakened when the announcement of their coming was made, and they are now appreciated at their worth, as citizens and soldiers above reproach. As for the officers of the regiment, we do not believe that they realize just how much the citizens of Salt Lake esteem them. The depression in business has caused the oldtime sociability of Salt Lake City to give fewer and fewer manifestations of late, but the hearts of the people are just the same, and they are as proud as ever of Fort Douglas and the command there."

THE MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, in his annual report, states that the barracks and quarters at the naval station, Bremerton, Wash., will be completed by March 1 and the erection of quarters at the Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, will soon be commenced; also quarters for the officers at Port Royal, S. C. Great attention has been paid to target practice by the marines during the year with satisfactory results. Galleries have been erected during the year at all posts except Sitka and Puget Sound. Maj. Geo. C. Reid, Adj. and I., and Capt. Mancil C. Goodrell, I. R. P., have rendered valuable service in this connection and all officers are impressed with the importance of target practice in the education of the soldier. The Springfield 45 has been exclusively used thus far in practice, though the marines have received 1,800 of the new rifles. Fifteen hundred more are required to arm the sea-going marines who are now marched on board ship without arms. In spite of the increase of 500 men two years ago, 300 more marines are wanted. Two additional shore stations have been established at Bremerton, Wash., and Pensacola, Fla.; the number of ships has been largely increased and the number of the guard on each ship. Additional officers are also needed. Sixteen Quartermaster Sergeants are asked for. Colonel Heywood wishes to gather marines at Newport for instruction, but the Department objects. The enlisted men have received with great satisfaction the good conduct medals awarded to them. More rapid-fire guns are wanted at the School of Application for instruction. The efficiency of ships has been materially increased by assigning marines to the guns of the main and secondary batteries. It is asked that the Navy Regulations be so amended as to authorize a salute for the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The act to provide for the deposit of seamen's savings should be extended to the Marine Corps. Officers are wanted for the two vacancies still existing in the corps. There are now only 487 aliens in the corps and of these 246 have declared their intention to become citizens. Post exchanges have been established at the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, League Island, Newport, Port Royal, Bremerton and Boston. Inspection reports show that the discipline and officering of the men is most satisfactory and the condition of the buildings excellent, except at Boston and Brooklyn.

INCREASE THE ARTILLERY, BUT SPARE THE CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

By the skeletonizing of 50 companies of infantry and 20 troops of cavalry in 1890, 210 officers were rendered supernumerary. In the administration of the Army they became superfluous. Their companies, schools for command, administration, drill, field service, were wiped out. The officers were sent to second rate colleges or schools, or on fancy duty with the National Guard. Three hours a week would be a large estimate of the duty these do. They are a supernumerary, idle, part of our Army. Their self respect as officers suffers. They are an easy target for Congressional economists. It is now proposed to add 60 more officers to this number, to skeletonize 20 more splendid troops of cavalry. Can this be so? Where can we look for a little foresight?

CAVALRY.

NO CONGREGATIONALIST CHAPLAIN.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Will you kindly permit me to correct an error existing in the present list of chaplains as to denominational affiliations. There is at present no representative of the Congregational denomination upon the list, the one thus given on your list having withdrawn from such affiliation and his name taken from the published year book of the denomination, thus leaving our denomination without representation.

"A CONGREGATIONALIST."

TRIALS OF BULLET-PROOF CLOTH.

Zeglen's bullet-proof cloth was tested at the Water-shop range of Springfield Arsenal. Capt. J. Rockwell, Jr., O. D.; Capt. C. W. Whipple, O. D., and Lieut. T. C. Dickson, O. D., conducted the experiments and will make a report to the War Department. The five shots from the new rifle all pierced the steel plate and three of them went through the entire substance; the other two being caught in the meshes back of the plate. The cloth was tested in three ways with each gun. It was hung as a curtain by the two upper corners from a frame, stretched on the frame with all four corners fastened, and finally fastened to a board. The steel-cased bullet of the new rifle went through the cloth when hung, two trials being given, and once when stretched. Size, 7 x 11 inches; thickness, 1/2 inch; weight, 5 lbs. Each time there was velocity enough left to bury the bullet in the planking of the target. When the cloth was backed by the board, the bullet went through the steel plate, but was caught in the meshes of the cloth, having force enough to break the board, so that when the splinters were torn off afterward, a hole as if the bullet had passed through was left. This was also tried with the cloth reinforced by a second piece of it. The bullet pierced the plate in the cloth, and dented the second cloth deeply, although caught in the first. The 45-caliber bullet of the old rifle was slightly imbedded in the cloth when hung and stretched and bounded from the cloth into the water when the cloth was against the board.

It was found on examining the cloth so tested that the bullets which had pierced it had struck in places which had been weakened by being partly cut in previous trials and repaired without due care. Mr. Zeglen explained that the piece used for this trial had been used considerably and was not in the best condition. It was also considerably thinner than that which successfully resisted bullets at Fort Sheridan. The new piece which

was tried in the afternoon at 500 yards is slightly different from the first, and although thinner and lighter than it, proved to be superior. One of the bullets cracked its steel plate slightly, but it held the bullet from going through. Mr. Zeglen said that he should change the construction of the cloth somewhat as a result of the tests. He is also confident that when made by machinery it will be greatly superior to his hand-made samples, since it will be perfectly uniform. He feels confident that he will be able to produce a fabric which will resist any bullet at a distance of 300 yards, even thinner than the present one. The trials for the pistol were made at a distance of 25 yards, using the new 38-caliber and the old 45-caliber Army revolver. The square of cloth was first tied to the chest of a "dummy" soldier, and one shot was fired from each weapon. The new revolver sent its bullet square into the center of the cloth, and dented it just enough to hold the lead. The bullet fell to the ground, however, when the next shot struck the cloth. The 45-caliber bullet cut the surface of the cloth and was so firmly imbedded that it had to be dug out. The possible effect of the force of the blow was shown when the cloth was placed on a board for a support. The 38-caliber bullet was imbedded in the cloth, and while it did not cut the fiber it left a dent in the pine board behind of about an inch in diameter and a fifth of an inch in depth. The 45-caliber bullet bounded about 12 feet from the board, but left a dent 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 3-10ths of an inch in depth.

WEST POINT.

West Point, Nov. 3, 1897.

The result of the West Point-Yale football game on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, was as gratifying as unexpected. The cadets are jubilant over the outcome. The players lined up at 3:30 on Saturday, as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Yale.
Waldron.....	Left end.....	Hazen
Ray.....	Left tackle.....	Rogers
Williams.....	Left guard.....	Marshall
Wooten.....	Center.....	Post
Humphrey, C. B.....	Right guard.....	Brown
Seales.....	Right tackle.....	Chamberlain
Ennis.....	Right end.....	Hubble
Kromer.....	Quarter back.....	Sullivan
Nesbitt.....	Left half back.....	Marvin
Humphrey, E. H.....	Right half back.....	Dudley
Romeyn.....	Full back.....	McBride

That the teams were more evenly matched than had been expected was soon evident and Yale found the West Point rush line deserving the best efforts in the power of the team. Shortly after the half was begun the ball was secured by West Point and rushed from Yale's 15-yard line to within one foot of goal. The thrilling interest animating the vast crowd of spectators at this critical juncture kept all eyes riveted on the players, and it seemed that a touchdown lay within West Point's grasp, when, by fine playing Yale secured the ball on downs; but the visiting team was unable to derive much benefit from this advantage, and West Point soon had the ball on Yale's 20-yard line, from which point Waldron, West Point's left end, scored a touchdown for his team and Seales kicked a goal, making the score 6 to 0 in favor of West Point. No further points were made during the half.

The enthusiasm of cadets, officers and the friends of the team generally throughout the crowd knew no bounds. The intermission was passed in a discussion of the probable result, with odds strongly in West Point's favor. When the teams again lined up Corwin had been substituted for Marvin at left half back; Shattuck for Dudley at right half on the Yale team. West Point's line was unchanged. Play was begun at 4:35. The ball went back and forth. West Point tried for a goal from field from Yale's 35-yard line, but the kick was blocked by Yale. McBride kicked, but Romeyn secured the ball and ran to the center of the field. West Point punted the ball to Yale's 20-yard line. While all eyes were fastened on the teams drawn up for a scrimmage, suddenly, just how it happened it is hard to decide, Corwin secured the ball and kept it, resisting an attempt at tackling, got clear away, made a superb run and scored a touchdown for Yale, from which Chamberlain kicked an easy goal, making the score even. When the half was over the ball rested on Yale's 20-yard line. In the second half Kromer and Seales were temporarily knocked out, but were not incapacitated. Kromer is one of the pluckiest as well as one of the best players on the team. He has done fine work for West Point during the present season. It is but fair to Yale to state that the absence of men like Cadwallader, Benjamin, Slocevitich, Kiefer, De Saules, Allen and Cullen impaired the strength of the team.

For West Point it is not necessary to do more than point to the work of the team on Saturday and to note the fact that the men who lined up for the first half played throughout the game. For strength, endurance and pluck it would be hard to equal the home team.

Three games remain to be played—Lehigh, Nov. 6; open date, Nov. 13; Brown, Nov. 20.

The record of football games published last week was taken from the "News of the Highlands," which calls attention to an error in the record for 1895. The correct record is:

1895—West Point, 50; Trinity, 0. W. P., 0; Harvard, 4. W. P., 35; Tufts, 0. W. P., 6; Dartmouth, 0. W. P., 8; Yale, 28. W. P., 0; Princeton Scrubs, 0. W. P., 16; Union, 0. W. P., 26; Brown, 0.

The record for 1891 is: West Point, 16; Siglar, 6. W. P., 10; Fordham, 4. W. P., 12; Princeton Scrubs, 12. W. P., 14; Stevens, 12. W. P., 6; Rutgers, 27. W. P., 6; Schuylkill Navy, 0. W. P., 32; Naval Cadets, 16.

At the cadet hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Hein received the guests, assisted by Cadets Davis, R. C., of the first; Stuart, G. W., of the second, and Jackson, R. F., of the third class.

The concert by Bjorkson to be given in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, promises a musical treat.

Invitations have been received for the wedding of Miss Louise Knight, daughter of Maj. J. G. D. Knight, C. E., and Mr. George Pierce Howell, C. E., which will occur on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., at Maj. Knight's quarters, Willets Point, N. Y.

Cards have also been received for the marriage of Miss Emma Northrop, daughter of Mr. Edward A. Greene, and Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d Art., which will take place at 12 o'clock on Thursday, Nov. 11, at Calvary Church, Locust and Fifteenth streets, Philadelphia.

Mrs. and Miss Michie entertained a number of friends at afternoon tea from 4 until 6 on Friday afternoon, Oct. 29. The hostesses were assisted by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Bruff and Mrs. Dodson and by the Misses Roe, Hart, Lieber, Lefferts, Van Nest and Davis. Mrs. Larned and Mrs. Edgerton dispensed tea and café frappé at the daintily appointed tea table.

An informal hop was given by the bachelor officers on Friday evening. Among guests present from a distance were the Misses Van Nest, Lefferts, Tremaine, Coleman, Lieber, Hart and Roe.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
Geo. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 1, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1897.

Appointments.
To be Post Chaplains.

The Rev. Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, of Missouri, Oct. 27, 1897, vice Scott, retired from active service.
The Rev. Bernard Kelly, of Kansas, Oct. 27, 1897, vice Lowell, retired from active service.

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 22, Oct. 23, 1897, DEPT. COLORADO.

Announce the Quartermaster's extra duty funds, exclusive of the extra pay of teachers detailed for duty in post schools under A. R. 319, allowed and furnished the several posts of the Department monthly.

CIRCULAR 5, Oct. 16, 1897, DEPT. PLATTE.

Publishes a consolidated record of scores made by competitors at the Department Infantry Competition, Oct. 6, 7, 8 and 9.

CIRCULAR 22, NOV. 3, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following decision has been made, and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned: Manual of Physical Drill.—The use of the "Manual of Physical Drill," prepared by 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf., copies of which have been purchased and issued to the Army, is authorized by the Secretary of War in physical training in the Army.—(Decision Sec. War, Oct. 26, 1897—50605-B, A. G. O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 60, OCT. 28, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. No. 9, March 13, 1896, from this office, and pars. 1412 and 1413 of the Regulations are revoked, and the following regulations substituted therefor:

1412. Special instruction in the duties of litter bearers and the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded will be given to all enlisted men of the Army by their company officers for at least four hours in each month. Company commanders will be supplied from the Surgeon General's Office with the Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps; and the surgeon of the post, under the direction of the post commander, will thoroughly instruct all company officers serving with troops in the professional knowledge required.

1413. All available men of the Hospital Corps will be instructed under the supervision of the surgeon of the post for at least eight hours in each month in the duties of litter bearers and the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Payment of troops for the muster of Oct. 31 will be made by Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Forts Brady, Wayne and Thomas and the Rock Island and Indianapolis Arsenal, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Columbus Barracks and Fort Leavenworth, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Fort Logan H. Roots, the Army and Navy General Hospital, and Forts Sill, Reno and Riley, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 195, D. M., Oct. 26.)

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Nov. 2, 1897, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 166, D. C., Oct. 26.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due Oct. 31, 1897, in Dept. of Columbia: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks, Forts Canby and Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. Upon completion of payments at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Maj. Kilbourne will return to his station. (S. O. 166, D. C., Oct. 26.)

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Nov. 3.)

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain Walter Marvine, U. S. A. (H. Q. A., Nov. 3.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of the 12-inch disappearing gun carriage, model of 1896. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C. E., is granted two months and 10 days' leave from Nov. 11, with permission to go beyond sea. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

Capt. F. E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will make two visits to works of Bethlehem Iron Company on official business pertaining to manufacture of forgings for a 3-inch breech-loading rifle. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Asst. Q. M., is granted 15 days' leave from Nov. 11. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

The following named Acting Hospital Stewards are, upon their own application, transferred: William J. Powrie, now at Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, to Fort Clark, Tex.; Charles H. Soll, now at Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard J. Kemball, now at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will be sent to the post on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, for duty. (H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

The following transfers of Sergeants of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. Charles A. Blackwood, now at San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, to relieve Sergt. Harry W. Capron, who, when thus relieved, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Sergt. Fred C. Flagg. Sergt. Flagg, when relieved, to Fort Mason, Cal. (H. Q. A., Oct. 30.)

Sergt. Charles A. Blackwood, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Department of Texas headquarters and will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, to relieve Sergt. Harry W. Capron, Signal Corps. (S. O. 122, D. T., Oct. 30.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted Maj. L. S. Teson, Surg. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 31.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for nine days, to take effect about Nov. 7, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav. (S. O. 196, D. M., Oct. 28.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Howard, 2d

Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 197, D. M., Oct. 29.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Corp. Andrew Lazarus has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. A. J. Dougherty appointed Corporal in Troop B, 3d Cav.

Maj. Loud, 3d Cav., in orders, dated Oct. 30, 1897, from camp of Squadron of 3d U. S. Cav., at Nashville, Tenn., says: "The squadron commander desires to express to the officers and men of this command his great pride in, and thorough appreciation of their attention to duty, promptness, soldierly appearance and good behavior on and off duty, causing favorable comment from civilians and fellow-soldiers. Willing and intelligent service accompanied by gentlemanly behavior at all times reflects credit upon the service and warrants a just pride in a regiment distinguished by it."

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

The 4th Cavalry breastwork drill, in Walla Walla, twice a week attracts a large crowd and is a remarkable exhibition of horsemanship. At the word of command, all the horses, except two or three refractory ones not yet thoroughly trained, lie down, and at the sound of the bugle they spring to their feet. The purpose of this drill is to enable cavalymen to use their horses for breastworks in case of an engagement.—Vancouver Independent.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav. (S. O. 167, D. C., Oct. 27.) Leave for fifteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Le Roy Eltinge, 4th Cav. (S. O. 167, D. C., Oct. 27.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 5th Cav., S. O. 117, Oct. 19, Dept. of Texas, is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The operation of par. 11, S. O. 225, Sept. 25, 1897, H. Q. A., which relieves 1st Lieut. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Nov. 1, 1897, is suspended, to enable to obey a subpoena to attend as a witness before the Grand Jury, U. S. District Court, at Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 9, 1897. (H. Q. A., Oct. 30.)

Corp. Chas. Rie, B, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. A. Wasson appointed Corporal.

Pvt. P. W. Smith, A, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Lance Corp. W. H. Brown, B, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

The leave granted Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 2.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave for seven days granted to 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 254, D. E., Nov. 3.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 28.) Lance Corp. E. W. Bond, M, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art., will report in person to the Governor of Massachusetts at Boston, Mass., for duty as instructor of the heavy artillery and of the batteries of light artillery of the volunteer militia of that State. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art., is relieved from all duty at post. (Fort Warren, Nov. 1.)

2d Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., will command sub-post at Grover's Cliff, Mass. (Fort Warren, Nov. 1.)

Corp. J. A. Nelson, B, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Artificer Robert Mason appointed Corporal.

Capt. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Warren, Nov. 1.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Nov. 3.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art., is further extended three days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 3.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 28.)

1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adj. 4th Art., will temporarily perform duties of Recruiting Officer. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 28.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 30.)

Battery I, 4th Art. (Capt. Constantine Chase), will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., and take station at Fort Delaware, Del. Upon arrival the C. O. will station a detachment of twelve men, under a commissioned officer, for duty at Finn's Point, N. J. (S. O. 254, D. E., Nov. 3.)

Sergt. R. M. Ball and Corp. G. Stanton, M, 4th Art., are detailed as school teachers. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 31.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., is detailed to conduct the post school. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 31.)

2d Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 4th Art., is appointed Signal Officer and in charge of post school and Addl. 2d Lieut. A. J. Bowley is appointed his assistant. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 2.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Art.: 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, from Battery I to Battery C; 1st Lieut. George LeR. Irwin, from Battery C to Battery I. (H. Q. A., Oct. 30.)

Leave for ten days is granted Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art. (H. Q. A., Nov. 1.)

1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, 5th Art., a member of The Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire, will be relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, and will proceed to Governors Island, and take station. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 29.)

Ord. Sergt. John Linder will proceed to Fort Clinch, Fla. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 28.)

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 2.)

2d Lieut. R. E. Callan, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 1.)

2d Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 5th Art., is detailed in charge of post schools. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 1.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art., will return from Willets Point to Fort Sloam. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 30.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 2.)

Pvt. Peter Smith, K, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Leave for one month is granted to 2d Lieut. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf. (S. O. 252, D. E., Oct. 30.)

In accordance with the desire of the Department Commander, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, the following marksmanship medals will be presented in his name to the winners at parade, viz.: One gold medal, first prize, won by Corp. Holger C. Keime, Co. F, 6th Inf.; one silver medal, 2d prize, won by Pvt. John C. Moore, Co. H, 6th Inf.; one silver medal, 3d prize, won by Sergt. George M. Branham, Co. E, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Oct. 27.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Pvt. J. McConville, B, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Inf., will superintend payment of troops on muster of Oct. 31. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 2.)

7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.

Four months' leave, from Dec. 1, is granted Capt. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

Chief Musician Carlson, 8th Inf., after an illness of more than two years, died recently at Fort D. A. Russell. He was a fine musician and popular as a soldier. He was buried under Masonic auspices.

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, 9th Inf. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 29.)

If the weather permits, the troops will be practiced in "minor tactics" at a limited distance from the post, Nov. 1. One battalion, Cos. A, D, F and H, and one platoon of Co. B, 9th Inf., under Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, will be paraded at 1 P. M. A second battalion, of Cos. C, E and G, with one platoon of Co. B, under Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., will be paraded at 1.45 P. M. Capt. McCaleb will report with his company to Capt. Bowman, and 1st Lieut. Brewster will report to the same officer, with the first platoon, sending the second platoon, under an officer, to report to Capt. Lee at the hours designated. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 31.)

Corp. Albert Bauer has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. John Joyce appointed Corporal in Co. E, 9th Inf. Sergt. L. Maxson, Band, 9th Inf., is detailed as school teacher. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 1.)

Capt. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., is detailed in charge of post schools. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 1.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for twenty days from Oct. 31, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 2.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC A. DE RUSSY.

The following promotion and appointment was on Oct. 23 made in Co. D, 11th Inf.: Corp. Francis J. Baker to be Sergeant, vice Dolan, discharged; Pvt. Joseph W. Brooking to be Corporal, vice Baker, promoted.

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 99, D. P., Oct. 25.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, 12th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 2.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

The leave for seven days taken by Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, 13th Inf., Commanding Fort Columbus, is extended seven days. (S. O. 252, D. E., Oct. 30.)

14th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 14th Inf., will report in person, on or about Nov. 1, 1897, to the Governor of Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

The following transfers are made in the 16th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, from Co. B to Co. E; 1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, from Co. E to Co. B. (H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 4, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward C. Carey, 16th Inf. (S. O. 165, D. C., Oct. 25.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. William D. Davis, 17th Inf. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 29.)

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., will proceed to Newark, Ohio, on business connected with target range. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 26.)

In a General Order of Oct. 27, Col. Poland, commanding 17th, Columbus Barracks, Oct. 27, says: "The pleasant duty of delivering the medals won by members of this regiment, in the September, 1897, contest at Fort Niagara, New York, on the Department Infantry team, has been devolved upon the Colonel Commanding by the Commanding General of the Department, who has directed him to present in his name the following medals: To Artificer Heinrich Groth, Co. A, 17th Inf., the second prize, a silver medal; Lance Corp. Hubert W. Smith, C, B, 17th Inf., the third prize, a bronze medal; Lance Corporal (now Corporal) Albert Andersen, Co. G, 17th Inf., the third prize, a bronze medal; Sergt. Robert R. Bean, Co. D, 17th Inf., the third prize, a bronze medal. But one team, that of the Department of Colorado, leads the team of the Department of the East—by 65 points—and of the latter team in a contest between the competitors of seven regiments, counting the Battalion of Engineers as equivalent to a regiment, the 17th has obtained five places—one-half of the total number. The congratulations of the regiment, officers and men, are hereby tendered to their representatives on the Department team for the successful result of their persistent application, hard work and intelligent efforts to win. It is an honor as well as a pleasure to be allowed to deliver these valuable medals to the winners. They are tokens which can only be obtained by hard work and deserving merit." (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 6.)

2d Lieut. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 1.)

Sergt. Wesley Baugh, D, 17th Inf., is detailed school teacher. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 1.)

18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 18th Inf. (S. O. 122, D. T., Oct. 30.)

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf. (S. O. 196, D. M., Oct. 28.)

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Pvt. Charles Hammond, Co. G, 21st Inf., having been tried by a general court martial convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and found guilty of violation of the 32d Article of War, and of disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States

forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such post as the reviewing authority may direct for one year." Maj. Gen. Brooke, in reviewing the case, says: "The sentence in this case, although deemed excessive when viewed in connection with the charges and specifications upon which the prisoner stands convicted, is approved, but so much thereof as imposes dishonorable discharge is remitted, and the remainder is mitigated to confinement at hard labor for six months and forfeiture of ten dollars per month for the same period. As thus modified the sentence will be duly executed at Fort Sheridan, Ill."

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

In the 22d Inf. the following appointments were made on Nov. 1: Lance Corp. Elmer Porter, Co. G, Corporal, vice Senecal, promoted; Pvt. Charles Day, Co. B, Corporal, vice Crosby, reduced; Lance Corp. Andrew Shen, Co. D, Corporal, vice Haessler, discharged.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the 28th day of October, 1897. Detail: Capt. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav.; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav.; Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav.; Additional 2d Lieut. James N. Munroe, 1st Cav. 2d Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 15th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 89, D. C., Oct. 22.)

At Fort Monroe, Nov. 5. Detail: Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art.; Capt. John P. Story, George G. Greenough, 4th Art.; Louis M. Caziare, 2d Art.; Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art.; John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art. 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 253, D. E., Nov. 1.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Columbus Detail: Lieuts. M. B. Safford, F. W. Fuger, H. L. Threlkeld, and F. D. Ely. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 2.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at 11 A. M., Monday, Nov. 22, 1897. Detail: Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, 17th Inf.; A. R. Chaffee, 3d Cav.; Maj. W. F. Randolph, 3d Art.; W. A. Rafferty, 2d Cav.; C. W. Miner, 6th Inf.; W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; A. G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; J. F. Stretch, 10th Inf.; T. T. Knox, 1st Cav.; G. H. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, J. A. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Slocum for various offenses, the reviewing authority, Gen. Merritt, says: "The prisoner submitted a challenge to a member of the court upon the ground that he had preferred the charges in the case. The member stated that he did prefer the charges, but that he was not a witness, was absolutely without prejudice and could decide the case upon the evidence. The challenge was not sustained. This action cannot be justified. The act of preferring charges is, in itself, proof that the accused has formed such a judgment as unfits him to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. As well might a grand juror who had voted to indict a person serve as a petit juror upon his trial." In another case Gen. Merritt says: "The sentence is approved, although no good reason appears on record why it should be so mild in character. It is noted that the court sustained an objection of the counsel for accused to a question asked the prisoner by the Judge Advocate, as to whether he understood that a plea of guilty to desertion was an acknowledgment of intent not to return. This was error, and in fact a condemnation of an established rule of practice." (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 29.)

THE CULT OF FEAR.

On the subject of infantry fire, there is the danger that, in training men to seek protection, they are being trained to hide themselves, and that the military spirit of the offensive is apt to be destroyed. It is the right and duty of the officer to take account of losses, and to diminish them as much as possible, by utilizing the ground. But he must never be dominated by the fear of loss to the forgetting of the great fruits of success. Undoubtedly the training in the use of ground should be wholly eliminated from the education of the soldier, in so far as it relates to his personal security during the attack, or, as the regulations say, for the attenuation of the effect of the enemy's fire. Changes in armament have not changed human nature, and there can be little doubt but that men will be only too willing to seek protection for themselves, without being specially trained in the art of finding it. It is for the leader to decide if the conformation of the ground is favorable and admits hope of success, but, when the order to advance has been given, the man has no right to think of whether he shall go forward or not, or whether he shall find protection or not; above all things, he must go forward. We do not oppose the spirit of the German regulations, and would not habituate troops to despise the protective value of the ground they pass over; but it must be taught to them not as individuals, but as troops in the field, always under the order of their officers as to whether they shall seek its protection or not. "Let us expel from our ranks this cult of protection and fear of loss; they can only have destructive influence upon the boldness of the troops and the spirit of the offensive in them."—Militär-Wochenblatt.

The General Annual Return of the British Army for 1896 shows an average effective strength of 220,742, subdivided thus: Household Cavalry, 1,300; Cavalry of the Line, 18,284; Horse Artillery, 3,785; Field Artillery, 14,451; Mountain Batteries, 1,408; Garrison Artillery, 17,063; Royal Engineers, 7,833; Foot Guards, 5,850; Infantry of the Line, 137,022; Colonial Corps, 5,218; Army Service Corps, 3,517; Ordnance Corps, 1,210; Medical Staff Corps, 2,632; and Army Pay Corps, 569. 76,937 of all ranks were quartered in England, Wales and the Channel Islands, 3,630 in Scotland, and 25,841 in Ireland (being an average at home of 106,408), 38,884 in the Colonies and Egypt, and 75,450 in India. The net loss from desertion was in the downward direction, namely 3,367, as against 3,453 in 1895, and 5,423 in 1896. In addition there are 78,182 Reservists, 117,773 Militia, 30,374 Militia Reserve, 10,362 Yeoman Cavalry, 229,034 Volunteers.

Sergt. H. K. Kingsbury, Co. F, 1st Cav., who failed to pass the recent examination for a commission at Fort Leavenworth, has been discharged from the service at his own request and the War Department has now under consideration the resignation filed by Sergt. Sample, Co. D, 1st Inf., who also failed in the examination. These non-commissioned officers are aggrieved on account of the action of the War Department in granting a second examination to Pvt. P. V. Heidt, who failed only in United States history. There is a general sentiment of discontent among the enlisted men at the action of the Department in this matter.

REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

At the meeting of the Regular Army and Navy Union, held at Kansas City, the matter of establishing a mutual benefit association was left with the Commander. Rituals and by-laws for a ladies' auxiliary were adopted. The by-laws were changed so as to admit to membership naval apprentices of two years' service. To lessen the expenses the number of officers and committees was reduced. The commander was empowered to appoint a special assistant inspector general who shall be stationed at Washington, and who shall look after the welfare of the organization there. It was also decided that one of the national officers should be in Washington during at least a part of each session of Congress to look after legislation affecting the members of the organization. It was decided that the next meeting of the organization should be held in October, 1899, commencing on the third Monday of that month. Denver, Omaha and Detroit have all extended invitations, but it is not sure that any of these will be named. General Lyons garrison, of Kansas City has been authorized to display the beautiful banner made in Japan, and presented to the union by the naval members now in Asiatic waters, in Kansas City for a time, and it will then be sent to national headquarters at Leavenworth. The National Corps of the Regular Army and Navy Union has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia with headquarters at Washington. The District law provides "that any such association organized under the laws of said District may provide for the meetings of its legislative or governing body in any State, Province or Territory wherein such association shall have subordinate bodies, and all business transacted at such meetings shall be valid in all respects, as if such meetings were held within said District; and where the laws of any such association provide for the election of its officers by votes to be cast in its subordinate bodies, the votes so cast in its subordinate bodies in any State, Province or Territory shall be valid, as if cast within said District."

The articles of incorporation were prepared in advance and only awaited the action of the meeting held at Kansas City. Circulars will be sent out to all the garrisons of the union giving full particulars, including a list of the new officers elected to serve until the regular meeting next March.

WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS.

The disposition shown by the newspapers of Chicago to exaggerate every detail of Army discipline into an outrage upon the soldier entitles our officers at Fort Sheridan to the benefit of any doubt that may arise as to their action in a given case. Even if it could be shown that some officer had been unwise enough to lose his temper in dealing with a refractory soldier, and under great provocation, this fact would offer no justification for the general charges against our Army officers as a body. The criticisms in which daily papers indulge so freely are best answered by a reference to the resolutions passed unanimously at a recent convention of the Regular Army and Navy Union held in Kansas City. This organization is composed of men who have themselves served in the ranks, and who, therefore, know precisely what treatment the enlisted man may expect to receive at the hands of his officers. They cannot be deceived by newspaper clamor, and without a single voice being raised in dissent from those whose release from the restraints of discipline by expiration of service has made them free to speak, they declare their opinion in this preamble and the resolutions following:

"Whereas, The newspaper press of the country has been condemning the United States Army because of alleged brutalities of officers to enlisted men, thereby creating a wholly erroneous impression concerning the relations between the rank and file and their commanding officers and reflecting on the lot of the soldier, we, the national corps of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, representing the soldiers and sailors in service at present or retired from service, do adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, as men who have served for many years in the ranks of the United States Army, emphatically assert that brutality or mistreatment on the part of officers to enlisted men is an exception and not the rule; that the assertion that there is a fixed attempt by officers to brutalize their men has no foundation whatever in fact and reflects upon the character and manliness of the men in service; that as a matter of fact systematic brutality would not be tolerated, as the men in service have full redress for every grievance they may be called on to suffer.

"Resolved, That we inform the press and the public that a fixed and wide social gulf separating officers and men does not exist. While it is true that a line of social demarcation is fairly drawn, it is not beyond the necessities of service, and to have less of this so-called distinction would be dangerous to good order and discipline. The enlisted men of the Army do not ask for closer social relations than now exist. They reassert that their officers are kind and considerate; that the officers assist the men in their endeavor to better their condition, and that no sensible soldier who loves his profession and is willing to obey his superiors has any complaint to make on the score of a social difference. The soldier of the United States Army to-day is more intelligent, better educated, better treated, better clothed, fed and housed than the soldier of any army on the face of the earth.

"Resolved, That we sincerely regret the continued efforts of the newspapers of Chicago to enlarge on every trivial detail in the ordinary discipline of Fort Sheridan, thereby not only breaking down the authority of the officers at that post, but imbuing with the spirit of insubordination a class of men in the service who are more or less inclined to the promotion of turbulence and disorder.

"Resolved, That we bespeak for the Army of the United States the commendation and good opinion of the public and respectfully ask the people of the country not only to think well of the service, but to prevail upon their young men to enter its ranks and gain thereby a training for life of such excellence as to far surpass that of any other profession, assuring them that in no other walk of life will they be better treated or have more inspiring, more self-reliant, more manly or more uplifting comradeship than in the ranks of the United States Army or Navy."

The strange adventures of a bullet which embedded itself in the left temple of a French artilleryman during the Franco-German war are recorded. It was found impossible to extract the lead, and it soon ceased to be painful. It lay quietly where the German rifle had placed it for twenty-seven years, but three months ago it started out on tour. It traveled about the man's head, causing him intense pain, and almost driving him mad. After a rest the ball started on another journey, and a few days ago the artilleryman is said to have removed it from his throat.

We regret to learn that Brig. Gen. Lieber, J. A. Gen., U. S. A., is seriously ill at his residence in Washington.

The "Militär Wochenblatt" states that the present strength of the Japanese army is 145,000 men with the colors and 375,000 reserves.

A convention has been concluded between Germany and France for regulating the Franco-German frontiers in the hinterland of Togo and Dahomey.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will next week conduct at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds tests of the new 12-inch disappearing gun carriage with a view to showing its excellence in rapid firing.

Representative Oliver of Burke County has introduced a bill in the Georgia Legislature making the birthday of Jefferson Davis a legal holiday in that State. The day is June 3. The bill has been referred to a committee.

The Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies are understood to have purchased the right to use the Krupp process of manufacturing armor plate. This action is interpreted to mean that the steel companies do not intend to sell their plants to the Government or to abandon the manufacture of armor plates.

The Quartermaster's Department will distribute 50 pairs new sample shoes similar to the last sample distributed except for slight change in the shape of last, and will test a new type of mattress filled with moss fibre, claimed to be superior to cotton fibre mattresses now in use. Advertisements will be issued for 20,000 fatigue caps of present pattern.

During the past year 888 cavalry and 81 artillery horses were purchased for the Army at an average cost of \$133.10 each for cavalry horses and \$146 each for artillery horses. During the same period 42 team horses and 344 mules were purchased. The average cost of the former was \$158.54 and of the mules \$80.19. There died or were sold during the year, 1,061 cavalry and artillery horses, 30 team horses and 305 mules, leaving on hand 6,006 cavalry and artillery horses, 525 team horses and 3,148 mules.

The report that Maj. Gen. Miles had recommended the mounting of gatling guns on the new Federal building at Chicago as a safeguard against mob-violence, was denied by Gen. Miles to a representative of the "Journal" this week. Gen. Miles said, however, that he is in favor of every precaution being taken for the defence of buildings containing public treasure, and would advocate the maintenance of a sufficient guard at all times within such buildings, equipped with arms of the latest pattern, and in this connection a few gatling guns for quick service might not be amiss.

The sale of the mortgage held by the Government on the Union Pacific Railroad properties during the past week may interfere with further transportation of troops during the present year. Maj. Gen. Miles has referred to the Attorney General for opinion on the question whether or not the roads are required to transport troops in accordance with the bond aided features of the law. Should he decide that the obligations of the road in this connection have ceased movements of troops will be too expensive for the Army appropriation to stand. As to the transfer of the 6th, 18th and 23d Inf. and 3d Cavalry, that matter has been held up in the absence of Secretary Alger.

There is every probability that the revised plan of Maj. Gen. Miles for skeletonizing the cavalry will shortly be carried into effect. By this plan the organization of the cavalry will consist of two full squadrons of four troops, each with a skeletonized squadron of two troops to be stationed at regimental headquarters as a school of instruction. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the skeletonized troops will not be disturbed, but the enlisted men will be transferred to other troops to the extent of filling them up to a limit of 70 men each, and such enlisted men from these troops as may still be unprovided for will be transferred to the light artillery and infantry.

As there are seven vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army and two more will occur this month by the retirement of Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, on account of age, and of Maj. J. K. Carson, on account of 30 years' service, as well as others later, a special examination will be held next spring. The winter session of the Army Medical School begins Nov. 10. The course will be five months on the same lines as last year. The following are the names of the successful candidates who have passed the examination for entrance to the Medical Corps: Henry Page, Maryland; Bailey K. Ashford, District of Columbia; Henry A. Webber, Massachusetts; Jesse E. B. Clayton, California; Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Ohio; George R. Rauchfus, New York.

Maj. Gen. Miles, as Acting Secretary of War, on Thursday, issued the order which appears in another column for the court martial of Capt. L. A. Lovering, 4th Inf. This was done in accordance with the findings of the court of inquiry which closed last week at Fort Sheridan, and the recommendations of Gen. Brooke. The Army is more than usually interested in the case of Capt. Lovering, as its settlement involves to so great a degree the question of discipline in the service. Gen. Brooke has mitigated the sentence of Pvt. Hammond, who was tried by court martial on charges of insubordination to Capt. Lovering. Hammond was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor and to forfeit all pay for this period, and to be finally dishonorably discharged. Gen. Brooke has reduced the sentence to six months' imprisonment, with \$10 monthly forfeiture, without dishonorable discharge.

Three gentlemen well known to the services were candidates in the municipal election held in New York on Tuesday. One was Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A. (retired), who was elected District Attorney on the Tammany ticket. Another was P. Tecumseh Sherman, and the third, Louis Nixon, late U. S. Navy. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Nixon were rival candidates for the same place, that of alderman, representing the 25th Assembly District. Mr. Sherman, who is a son of Gen. Sherman, was elected on the Citizens' Union ticket by a slight plurality over Mr. Nixon, who represented the Tammany Hall Democracy. He is a lawyer and a young man of such uncompromising principles that he will probably be very homesome among his new associates. The election of Maj. Gardiner by a plurality of more than 80,000 over the present District Attorney shows how little personal abuse injures a candidate in a political contest. Even his enemies did not accuse Maj. Gardiner of lacking ability, and he has an exceptional opportunity of doing public service in his new position, which is one of the most important and influential within the gift of the people of New York.

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We are requested to call attention to the fact that by
direction of Congress, the Department of Agriculture is
investigating the character and extent of the adultera-
tion of foods and drugs. It is generally believed that
adulteration, sophistication, imitation and misbranding
of foods, drugs and liquors exist to a very great extent.
Many of the States have enacted laws to prevent such
practices, and it is very desirable to know how these
laws have been enforced, and with what results. Those
who have knowledge of the violation of such laws are
asked to send information of the fact to the Chemical
Division of the Department of Agriculture, confining
themselves strictly to facts that can be substantiated.

It appears that the French lost only sixteen killed and
ninety-seven wounded in their conquest of Madagascar,
the chief losses being by sickness. Like all untrained
troops, the Hovas relied greatly upon the works with
which they had strengthened their naturally strong posi-
tions. Expecting an attack from the river, they had ac-
cumulated defenses on that side, and were consequently
surprised and demoralized when the French turned their

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strongest works and attacked from the land side. Find-
ing their retreat threatened, they hastily abandoned po-
sitions which could only have been carried with heavy
loss. All the way from Maroway to Tananarivo, the tac-
tics of the invaders consisted in turning an enemy who
was riveted to his entrenchments, and threatening his
flanks and rear.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle discusses the "Dangerous De-
fects of our Elective System" in the "Forum" for No-
vember. He considers it "the source of all the great-
est dangers to which we are now subject. It was not
only inconsistent with our theory of government, but
inconsistent with itself; for, if the people were, in fact,
incapable of selecting a President or Vice-President by
a direct vote, they were equally incapable of selecting
competent agents to perform that duty for them." The
Mississippi River problem is attacked from different
points of view by two writers, the Hon. Robert S.
Taylor, a member of the Mississippi River Commission,
claiming that "The Levee System" is a great success,
while Mr. Gustav Dyes, a civil and hydraulic engineer of
great experience, contends that levees are practically
worthless and that the only solution of the problem lies
in a careful system of dredging. In an article on
the Yellow Fever Epidemic the Supervising
Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service, Dr.
Walter Wynan, asserts that out of thirty-five visitations
of yellow fever to this country known to have come from
Cuba, twenty-three have been directly traced to the port
of Havana. It is urged that strong representations should
be made to the government responsible for its unsanitary
condition. The story as to how the Greeks were defeated
is told by Frederick Palmer and there are other excellent
articles in this number.

In a letter to the "Times," Mr. Jeans, editor of the
London "Iron and Coal Traders' Review," shows that
Great Britain can no longer compete with the United
States in the production of either pig iron or finished
steel. This, as Mr. Jeans explains, is due to our superior
economic conditions. He states that the cost of produc-
ing Bessemer pig iron in the most favorable circum-
stances is now in the United States 10s. to 15s. per ton
less than the corresponding cost in Great Britain. The
difference in the cost of producing a ton of steel is at
least as much, and in the majority of cases is likely to
be a good deal more. Quite a number of iron works in
England pay from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton for their coke,

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which in the neighborhood of Pittsburg is delivered at
works for 5s. to 6s. per ton. Even the cost of labor per
ton is less than in England, in spite of our higher rate of
wages.

In an article in the "Nineteenth Century" the Moulvie
Rafuiddin Ahmad contends that England's recent atti-
tude toward Turkey, and the violent utterances of Mr.
Gladstone and others, have spread alarm through the
Moslem world, causing a wave of feeling hostile toward
Great Britain. The total number of Mahomedans is set
down at 270,000,000, and the Moulvie tells us that Mec-
ca is the center of the new propaganda. During the last
three years the absorbing topic of conversation among
the Hadjees has been the danger to the Khalifate and
to Islam itself.

A Fort Grant correspondent writes: Fort Grant is
the ideal post for soldiers. It is thirty miles away from
a railroad station. It is not annoyed by sensation news-
papers, such as the 15th had to worry along with at
Fort Sheridan. Its climate is the best, and all kinds
of game, deer, antelope, bears, mountain lions and slow
elk are in abundance. It is beginning to look as though
the 4th Inf. would like to have our place or be back at
Fort Sherman. Headquarters and Troops B and C, 7th
Cav., and Cos. B and F, 15th Inf., are expected back
from a practice march on Oct. 23.

The successor to Gen. Weyler as Captain General of
Cuba bears an honored name in the Spanish military
records of the past twenty-five years. Marshal Blanco y
Grenas, Marquis of Pena Plata, was born in May, 1833,
and as a young soldier gained his first experience of ac-
tive service in the campaign in Morocco, under O'Don-
nell. Fourteen years later he came into note as a dash-
ing brigade commander in the army of the north against
Don Carlos, and at the close of the formidable insurrec-
tion of 1874-75 found himself a Lieutenant General and a
Grande of Spain. His most recent appointment was
as Captain General of the Philippines.

The Youngstown "News," still anxious to make that
city a popular summer resort, says, in a recent issue:
"What we want is to again secure for Fort Niagara re-
gimental headquarters, let it be either infantry, artillery
or cavalry, and we think if the situation was properly
placed before Secretary Alger by our representative citi-
zens, that it would have a great impression upon him
and might possibly meet with his favorable considera-
tion. The possibility of there being two additional regi-
ments of artillery organized would be another favorable
point towards securing regimental headquarters at Fort
Niagara, which really is an artillery post."

Among the recommendations which Secretary Alger
will make in his annual report will be one in relation to
the reorganization of military bands. The Army bands
are now organized as they were forty years ago. They
consist of twenty-two men, two detailed from each com-
pany, and are allowed \$15 per month, the ordinary pay
of an enlisted man. There is a strong temptation for
the bands or individual musicians to seek employment
in other than their military duties, and in furnishing
music at civil occasions they incur the displeasure of
the musical unions with which they come in contact.
The Secretary will show that there has been a consid-
erable advancement in musical taste and requirements
since the laws providing for the military bands were
passed, and he will recommend adequate compensation
for those who are engaged as musicians at different
posts and for different regiments. He will also recom-
mend that bands be increased to 30 or 36 pieces. It is
probable that a salary of \$30 per month will be recom-
mended for the leader and not less than \$25 for any
member of the military bands.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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EUROPEAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

We fear that we did not make it sufficiently clear that the article on "European Army Maneuvers," which appeared in the "Journal" of Oct. 30, was simply a condensation of a portion of the admirable report upon that subject prepared by the Army Bureau of Military Information and now in press for early publication. When the report appears it will give further proof of the excellent work being done by this important bureau of the War Department under the direction of Maj. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G. The value of this work as a means of military instruction is understood abroad as well as in this country. We tender our acknowledgments to the Bureau for furnishing us with an advance copy of the report. On the subject of night attacks it says:

"One of the most interesting features of the European autumn maneuvers of 1896 is found in the night attacks practiced by the British.

"Some of the expedients used to ensure the correct direction taken by the troops were novel and merit mention. General officers wore, as a distinguishing mark, a luminous paper band around their hats. Each brigade had one lighted signalling lantern which was carried well back in the column and was never exposed. General officers had an orderly officer from each brigade, and each brigade an officer from each battalion for the purposes of communication. Distances from front to rear were preserved by knotted ropes. Intervals were maintained by the extension of men. Brigade markers were supplied with two luminous disks which were slung over the shoulder so as to show in front and in rear. Staff officers who were to guide the columns provided themselves with compasses with luminous discs. Magnesium rockets were used with some success by the pickets for the purpose of discovering the advancing columns. When we reflect that a considerable portion of the attacking force was composed of militia, the result of these maneuvers seems to demonstrate clearly the practicability of marching at night to attack at dawn."

Under the heading of "The Formulation and Transmission of Orders," we find the following:

"The influence of a carefully trained general staff was apparent in all the European armies, and especially at the German maneuvers, where the orders were formulated and transmitted with the greatest clearness and dispatch. General von Waldersee composed his own orders, which were models of lucidity and precision. The orders of the West Army were composed by General von Falkenhayn, its chief of staff, who is regarded as one of the most promising generals of the German army. General von Waldersee's staff consisted of his Adjutant General and several orderly officers. These orderly officers are captains and lieutenants attached, whose duty is to write and carry orders and messages. They are se-

lected from the most capable young officers, and must be good riders; 20 cyclists were also attached to his headquarters as messengers, being under a lieutenant who also rode a wheel. An observer in describing the action of a cavalry regiment forming the link, as it were, between the two divisions as already mentioned, says: 'A stream of officers and troopers brought in their reports to the Colonel, who sat on his horse, map in hand, and carefully weighed and considered the credibility and importance of each report. Everything of importance was forwarded to the division commander. Each message was given to a trooper, who repeated it, word for word, stating at the end whether he was to remain with the division or to return to his squadron.'"

Under the heading of "Bicycles," we are told that "the role most frequently assigned to the bicycle company was that of a support to the cavalry. But its employment was by no means confined to this; for example, on one occasion, a successful ambushade was laid for the advance guard of the hostile cavalry; at another time a battery surprised by a cavalry sweep was rescued, the salient feature of both of these operations being the ease and rapidity with which the wheelmen reached the desired points. At night the wheelmen were found extremely useful in searching the ground, passing undiscovered within a few yards of the hostile forces. It was for scouting at great distances from the main body, however, that they made themselves particularly valuable.

"On the first day of the German maneuvers, the cavalry sought to establish contact with the enemy over the lateral roads and through open fields, while the cyclists held the principal roads. The latter had of course the advantage over their opponents, for, covered by the ditches, they were immediately ready for combat, and by their fire could prevent the cavalry from pushing ahead and getting accurate information of its adversary's position. It could not report that it had been fired on by cyclists, for the wheels lay hidden in the grass of the ditches and hedges. It would thus be compelled to assume that it had been stopped by infantry

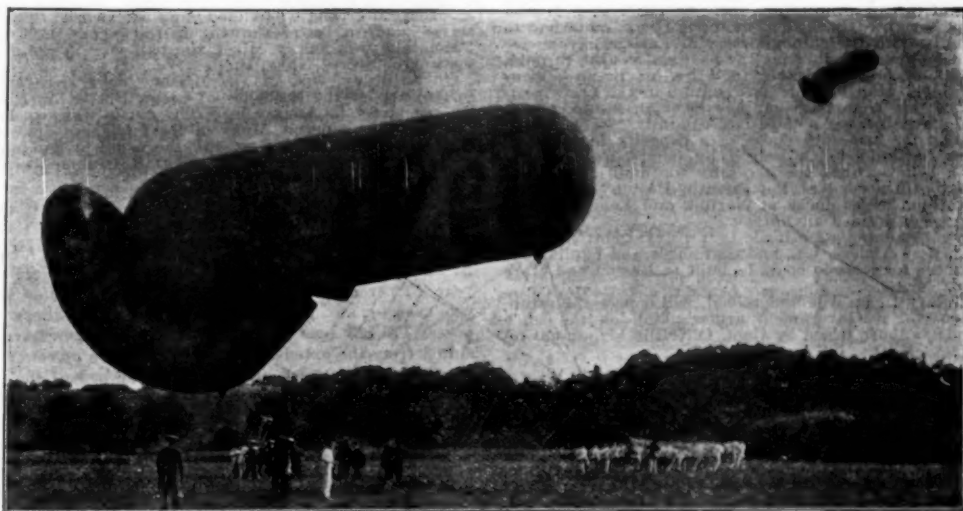
"The balloons rendered important service, especially when the divisions were handicapped by the lack of cavalry. On Sept. 5 information was gained by the balloons and promptly sent to the commander. The whole disposition of the opposing forces was reported and an accurate plan of the enemy's movements was placed in the hands of the commanders early in the day."

Carrier pigeons were used to some extent in different maneuvers, notably in France. No details as to their use, or the results are available. Their value in war will probably be restricted to use in beleaguered fortresses and even this use will probably be quite restricted. In the German maneuvers war dogs were led by the Jager battalions, but they seem to have been of little use. All the armies were furnished with bridge trains which were of more or less use. The most extended use of them was made in the Belgian maneuvers.

Among the minor, but not unimportant matters, noted in the maneuvers, it has been observed that there was great complaint that the maps frequently could not be used because of the heavy rain. The Germans have overcome this difficulty admirably by using a transparent case of thin celluloid through which the map can be easily read without being in any way injured by the rain, and which further enables it to be carried in hot weather without being moistened by perspiration. This celluloid case is laid off in squares by red lines according to the scale of the map.

Interesting observations will be also found in this report upon the subjects of "Special Troops," "Transportation," "Telegraph," "Supply," "Camps and Cantonments." Our extracts are necessarily brief and give but an imperfect idea of the completeness of the information given in the report.

The Michigan Naval Militia has accepted the cruiser Yantic for a training ship, notwithstanding the objection of Governor Pingree that he would not accept her unless the damages she sustained in colliding with the British steamer Canadiane last Friday near Quebec were repaired at the expense of the Navy Department.



German War Balloon, Under Control and in Flight.

fire, and would convey erroneous information as to the enemy's position. Bicycle detachments often attacked with effect important bodies of cavalry, giving them the impression of being confronted by large forces of infantry, the machines being left in the road under the protection of a few men. A hussar regiment of the East Army made an attempt to carry, by a sudden rush, a battery posted on the enemy's extreme left, but when near the guns, a skirmish line opened rapid fire on them with infantry rifles. Believing the battery to have an infantry support, the hussars retreated, closely pursued by a regiment of Saxon cavalry. The support of this battery was not infantry, however, but the pioneers of the cavalry division, mounted on bicycles and armed with infantry rifles. They had come upon the field with the advance guard, and when the battery was posted, had been ordered to support it.

"While the help derived by the cavalry from bicycle detachments is incontestable, the idea must on no account be held that the latter can be made a substitute for the former.

"On good roads the cyclists are superior to the cavalry. In the first place, they are not easily distinguished from civilians at short distances, and then their approach is much more noiseless and quicker than that of the cavalry.

"It is the verdict of all those who follow the operations of the cyclists during the maneuvers, that they have developed into special troops. The topography of the terrain in which the principal operations were carried on was not favorable for the wheel, but the cyclists have shown themselves ready to cope successfully with all difficulties.

"In Belgium the company commander, surgeon and paymaster were mounted on wheels."

Considerable use was made of military balloons in the German and English maneuvers. In Germany "the old spherical or pear-shaped balloon has disappeared altogether, being replaced by the sausage-shaped balloon, which has a tail of several small balloons to keep it steady in the wind." This device (which is here illustrated) is said to have worked to the satisfaction of the inventor.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt refused to expend any more of the Department money on the Yantic, whereupon the receipt of the vessel as she is by the Michigan authorities was agreed upon. No serious damage was sustained by the Yantic and no blame for the collision is attached to Comdr. W. I. Moore, commanding the vessel. Mr. Roosevelt telegraphed to Governor Pingree as follows: "Telegram of 29th received. Yantic is reported practically uninjured. If not receipted for immediately and taken charge of by representatives of Michigan, vessel will be ordered to return to Boston at once. There are many other naval militia organizations which desire the Yantic. We have already spent more money than we should have spent upon the Yantic, and we will not spend a dollar more." Lieut. Hodges, of the Michigan Naval Militia, on Nov. 2 accepted the vessel on behalf of the State.

We do not quite understand the statement copied into the "Journal" of Oct. 23, to the effect that President Diaz, of Mexico, has recently had the remains of American soldiers, disinterred at Chepultepec, returned. We have a National Cemetery in the city of Mexico, of which John Ayres is superintendent, and Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, D. Q. M. G., officer in charge. This cemetery would appear to be the proper place for the reinterment of the remains of these heroes of Chepultepec.

Apropos to the opinion held in some quarters that the Amir is really undecided as to whether he should maintain friendly relations with Great Britain or seek to cultivate the friendship of Russia, a story is recalled which seems to show that he is touched with Russophobia, says the "Globe." Some years ago the Russian Governor of Turkestan informed the Amir that it was proposed to exercise 500 artillery and cavalry on the frontier, but desired that His Highness should not be unduly apprehensive. The Amir replied that he had not the least objection, only he was about to exercise 5,000 cavalry and artillery at the same place. On receiving this reply the Russian authorities suddenly discovered a more convenient site for the maneuvers.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.

Five sheathed cruisers of comparatively light draft will be constructed at the various Navy Yards if the recommendation made by Chief Naval Constr. Philip Hichborn in his annual report be adopted by Secretary Long and by Congress. Mr. Hichborn makes this recommendation because of necessity of retaining a skilled force of organized workmen at the several yards, which can only be effected by having on hand new work to be taken up when repairs to ships are completed.

The Chief Constructor lays special stress upon the necessity of improving all Navy Yard plants and he urges that \$50,000 be applied to the improvement of plants at each of these yards.

The report says: "Toward the close of the year 1896 many reports were received from the superintending constructor at Newport News, to the effect that large quantities of plates received for battleships Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were deficient in working qualities, and in many instances presented surface defects which rendered the plate unfit for use. The proportions of this trouble became so great that the matter was referred to the Department, and a board appointed to investigate the matter found that, with hardly an exception, all weights of plating received at the shipbuilding yard failed to meet the requirements of the specifications. An order of the Department dissolved and abolished the steel inspection board, and placed the inspection of steel under the bureau's interest. Work on the vessels was continued, but the superintending constructor was ordered to make a special test of each individual plate, where such test was practicable, in order that no deficient material might get into the work. The bureau follows the policy of shifting civilian inspectors unemployed from one works to another, from time to time, and also has located several of them at the shipyards in order to make check inspections of the plates upon reception. The various mills are now shipping material, under the bureau's cognizance, at an average rate of more than 4,000,000 pounds per month.

The question of supplying armor does not come under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Mr. Hichborn suggests that the recent developments in the armor question have made it very evident that the Department should no longer make separate contracts for ships and for their armor. The bureau believes that a single contract would be more acceptable to the shipbuilders and more satisfactory and advantageous to the Government. It also believes that the lack of direct responsibility between contractors for ships and armor will continue to be the source of endless trouble, and is of the opinion further that even with the present status of the armor question, there would be more reason to hope for an early settlement if the Department had to deal only with the shipbuilders. Serious inconvenience has been experienced during the past six months through the lack of proper docking facilities for its first class battleships. Had there been a rupture in the peace relations of this country, what has been an inconvenience would have become a positive calamity. The grave necessity for more dry docks of a capacity to take our largest battleships has been fully demonstrated. The bureau believes that the necessity for additional docks are urgently needed at Portsmouth, Boston and Mare Island, and larger docks at Norfolk and League Island would be of decided advantage.

Recommendations are made that a naval station be established at Algiers, La., and that sheds and hauling-out appliances for torpedo boats be built at Boston and Mare Island.

Secretary Long, it is understood, will oppose the establishment of a Government armor plant on the same grounds as those urged by Capt. O'Neil in his annual report.

NAVAL BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville, in his annual report, renews his recommendation for the reorganization and increase of the Engineer Corps. Commo. Melville says:

"As a result of many years of careful observation and study of the situation, my opinion is that two things are necessary to the highest efficiency of the Engineer Corps:

"1. An increase of numbers from 195 officers of all grades to about 300, so divided into the various grades as to give fair promotion.

"2. The conferring of actual rank and titles (with the name of corps attached), as is the case for the staff officers of the Army.

With regard to the first item, it is to be remarked that the amount of machinery to be cared for has enormously increased with the growth of our new Navy, while there has been no increase of numbers in the Engineer Corps.

"The importance of having enough officers to properly care for the machinery of our new ships is so great that it is almost a question in my mind whether it would not be wiser to stop building these expensive machines until we have a sufficient number of trained engineers to keep them efficient.

"In order that engineer officers may have the legal right to command their men, the enactment for the Navy of the same law as for the Army is requested. This would read: 'Staff officers for the Navy cannot exercise command except in their own departments, but by virtue of their commissions may command all enlisted men.'

The Engineer-in-Chief recommends that the rating of machinist, second class, be probationary for one year; that in order to encourage the best machinists to remain in the service, a longevity increase of pay of \$5 per month for each re-enlistment up to \$100 up to twenty years' service be granted; that a man in the engineer force be promoted more because of fitness and ability than good conduct and sobriety, and that a training ship of moderate size, with high speed engine, be set aside for training the engineer force.

The gradual replacement on war vessels of the familiar cylindrical boiler by various forms of the water-tube boiler, the report continues, constitutes the most important fact in marine engineering at this time. For torpedo boats their superiority was so evident that they quickly displaced the older type and have been used exclusively for some years.

The bureau feels that, with the experience now gained, the efficiency of the fleet will be best served by using water-tube boilers on future ships. As yet it can certainly not be said that any one of the numerous varieties of water-tube boilers is absolutely the best. With respect to the form used on our recent ships—the Babcock & Wilcox—it may be said that it is a marine form of their well known land boiler. The straight tubes can be readily removed and replaced, and can be purchased wherever engineering materials are kept in stock. As has been stated, the Ward boilers of the Monterey have been in successful use for about five years. However, the bureau does not advocate any one form of boiler to the exclusion of the rest, but believes that the best results will come from giving contractors freedom of choice of a form of water-tube boiler, subject to certain

conditions of scantlings, general design and workmanship which the bureau is prepared to lay down.

That fuel oil has not hitherto been used for naval purposes is due to the items of cost and difficulty of purchase, except in a few localities. As far as can now be seen, there is no prospect of the use of fuel oil in replacement of coal on vessels employed in general cruising. Inasmuch, however, as the traditional policy of our Navy has been a defensive one, it is probable that our torpedo fleet would operate on our own coast only, so that if we can afford the cost we might readily adopt oil fuel for this class of vessels if, in extended practice, it proves as successful as the experiments lead us to anticipate.

The Engineer-in-Chief suggests that the highest efficiency would be secured by building our ships, as far as possible, in classes, and making them alike in every particular. Then we could feel sure that men trained on one ship would be equally at home and just as efficient on the five or six others of the class, while we should have additional provision against disablement and dependence on outside aid for repairs. A recommendation is made that the bureau be granted authority to install, within the machinery space, an electric plant for the lighting of the engine and firerooms, to be entirely under the charge of the chief engineer, and to be run continuously. The cost would not be great, as the plant would be small, and it would need no additional men to run it, as there are men of the engineer's force constantly on watch with the other auxiliary machinery.

The bureau also recommends that the machinery of each vessel in reserve be given a dock trial once every six months, using a part of the engines and boilers at a time, but with full steam pressure. The object of keeping the ships in reserve being to have them ready for use at short notice, there should be an occasional application of full pressure to test the joints and the general integrity of the machinery.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 3, 1897.

The rain ceased long enough Saturday for the football game with the Princeton Reserves. Notwithstanding the fact that the ground was wet and slippery, the game was a good one on both sides. The Princeton Reserves made a good stand, and their weight helped them to hold the aggressive line of the cadets. Do what they could, however, the reserves could not withstand the ground-gaining tackle plays, nor hold the center against the rushes of full back Wade.

Slowly the ball approached the reserves' goal, till it was within three feet of the line, when it took the cadets three downs in which to shove it over. Taussig kicked the goal, and time was called soon afterward. The reserves made a better showing in the second half, and when time was finally called, the ball was in the Navy territory. Score—Navy, 6; Reserves, 0.

On Saturday, Oct. 24, the Misses Porter gave an informal hop at the residence of Lieut. Porter, on Prince George street in Annapolis. The music was excellent, and the floor superb. Many of the fair faces known to Annapolis were to be seen, and the usual predominance of brass buttons was noticeable. Refreshments were served during the evening.

NAVY BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

The Chief of the Navy Bureau of Equipment, Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., reports that during the past year 45 per cent. of the coal supply for the new ships was used for steaming and 55 per cent. for auxiliary purposes, 115,723 tons in all. Great advantages have resulted from the extension of the application of electricity to all the minor work of the ship. The pay of the men connected with the electric work should be increased, their duties being arduous and requiring expert knowledge. The seamen gunners in charge of this work are valuable men. The Ardois system of signalling has been much improved, aluminum binnacles have been introduced, improved life belts and a complete outfit of spyglasses. Tableware and table linen are now supplied to all messes. A homing pigeon service has been established. A barge for rapid coaling is needed and two lighters for supplying water and removing ashes. The best coal is recommended for purchase as being the cheapest. The three wire system of electric conductors has been introduced for the first time on men-of-war. The electric plants have generally operated satisfactorily and have been steadily improved. Electric heaters are being tried. The apparatus for signalling to close water-tight doors has been satisfactorily tested on the Iowa. The service binnacle has been improved. A buoyant card has been adopted for the 2½-inch boat compass. Satisfactory work has been done at the Naval Observatory. The Ephemeris for 1900 is nearly ready.

Advices from Honolulu and Yokohama received in San Francisco on Oct. 26 per the steamer Australia, announce that the U. S. S. Yorktown arrived at Honolulu Oct. 17 after a passage of thirteen days from Yokohama, with some 60 men short of her complement, owing to transfers made to other vessels of the Asiatic squadron, to take the place of men on the sick list. When about 35 bluejackets from the Olympia and Boston, at Kobe, on Sept. 20, were returning to their respective vessels after playing a friendly game of baseball, it is reported that somebody in the crowd of coolies around them threw a stone which severely cut one of the sailors over the eye. The injured man immediately retaliated by knocking down the nearest coolie. Thereupon a crowd of about 700 Japanese began to stone the seaman. First-class Boatswain's Mate White, belonging to the Olympia, who was in charge of the detachment, seeing that his comrades were likely to be severely handled, immediately piped to quarters. The bluejackets formed a square and retreated to where a large pile of stones lay. There they hurled volleys by word of command at their assailants. By this time quite a number of men on both sides had been put hors de combat. A detachment of about thirty Japanese policemen suddenly appeared on the scene of the conflict, but instead of charging the mob bore down upon the Americans. The sailors fought stubbornly as they retreated to the water front. Eventually they reached the jetty where their boats lay, and a cry was raised that boats from the Olympia and Boston were coming. Then the Japanese roughs and policemen suddenly disappeared.

The number of Harper's "Round Table" for Oct. 26 is the last one in which that admirable little sheet will appear as a weekly. It has been deemed best to change it to "a monthly magazine of stories, travel and sport," which will appear simultaneously in New York and London. This change will enlarge its several departments and make possible its publication of longer installments of more extended serials as well as a greater variety of stories and other matter. Success to its new venture!

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 29.—Passed Asst. Surg. A. R. Alfred, ordered to Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, San Francisco.

OCT. 30.—Lieut. H. K. Hines, detached from the Bache, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. T. M. Brumby, detached from the Naval Observatory, Nov. 30, and ordered to the Olympia, per steamer, Dec. 7.

NOV. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright, detached from the office of Naval Intelligence, Nov. 15, and ordered to the Maine as executive, Nov. 17.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix, detached from the Maine, Nov. 17, and ordered to the Vermont, as executive, Nov. 19.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Nazro, detached Nov. 19 and ordered to the San Francisco as executive, per steamer 20th inst.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker, detached from the San Francisco about Dec. 6, ordered for examination for promotion on San Francisco, then ordered to command the Bancroft.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, detached from the command of the Bancroft about Dec. 20, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Baltimore at Honolulu as executive.

Surg. P. Fitzsimmons, appointed member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, Nov. 8.

Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Indiana.

Chief Engr. J. Lowe, detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home and granted one month's leave.

Ensign W. S. Whitted, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Bennington as watch and division officer.

Paymr. W. J. Thompson, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to continue on Monterey and settle accounts.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Baltimore at Honolulu.

Boatswain T. Sheehan, detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home, and granted one month's leave.

Lieut. Wm. Braunerseuther, detached from the Baltimore, on reporting of relief and ordered to Mare Island yard.

NOV. 2.—Mate R. Rohange, appointment as Mate revoked.

Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, appointed gunner, Naval Constr. F. L. Fernald, detached from the Bath Iron Works, ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. M. Hodges, detached from the St. Mary's and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Nov. 8.

NOV. 3.—Asst. Paymr. R. C. Schenck, appointed from Oct. 20.

Paymr. W. J. Thomson, detached from the Monterey Nov. 15, ordered home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. E. B. Rogers, ordered to the Monterey Nov. 15.

NOV. 4.—P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard, to New York Navy Yard.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 4.—1st Lieut. George Barnett, detached from the Vermont on the 15th inst., and ordered to the flag-ship San Francisco of the European station in the steamer leaving New York on the 20th inst. for Genoa, Italy.

Capt. Harry K. White, upon being relieved by Lieut. Barnett, detached from the San Francisco and ordered to proceed to New York, and report to Colonel Commandant, by letter, upon arrival there.

1st Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., 13th inst., and ordered to the Vermont, 15th inst.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, U. S. N., was on October 29 appointed to be a Pay Director, with the relative rank of Captain and assistant surgeon, Charles E. Riggs, U. S. N., to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon, with the relative rank of Lieutenant (J. Gr.).

The cruiser Marion will be turned over to the Naval Militia of California, having been condemned as a Navy ship.

The latest returns to the Bureau of Navigation, concerning the personnel of the enlisted men of the Navy, indicate that of the whole number of men in the service, over 54 per cent. are native born Americans, and 74 per cent. are American citizens, as against about 52 per cent. and 72 per cent. respectively a year ago. Of the percentage of men not citizens, more than 12 per cent. have declared their intention. Of the 1,443 apprentices in the Navy, more than 86 per cent. are natives.

In connection with the work on which the Commissioners on the Nicaragua Canal will have to report attention is called to the reduction in cost which recent improvements in appliances for such enterprises have made. The Menocal estimate of cost for digging through the alluvial deposits on the canal route was 20 cents per cubic yard. During the last year digging of the same kind has been done in the Mississippi for 1 cent per yard, and 5 cents is counted a high price by competent men. The Menocal estimate for blasting out the underwater rocks, on the north side of the big lake, for instance, was \$5 per cubic yard, while the United States Government is now paying but \$2.50 per cubic yard for harder rock in the Niagara River.

There are various reports to the effect that Spain is trying to buy ships of war in England, but is not able to get the money to pay for them. Warships are now in course of construction in England for China, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Norway and Chili, but no vessels are building for Spain. None of the ships in process of construction has been sold, nor is it intended that any of them shall be sold, though Japan and China are trying to purchase some of them.

The anniversary of Trafalgar was celebrated Oct. 21, with great enthusiasm wherever the Union Jack flies.

The great engineering strike is seriously retarding the dockyard and contract work on British men-of-war.

The Italian naval budget for the year 1897-98 amounts to the gross sum of 101,224,646 lire, as compared with 90,336,646 lire in 1896-97.

"When the Yorktown left Yokohama on Oct. 3," writes a correspondent of the "San Francisco Report," "the following vessels were in port: British cruisers Grafton, Narcissus and Rainbow, and gunboat Archer; German Asiatic squadron, including flagship Kaiser and cruisers Prince Wilhelm, Ancona, Conrad and Irene. The Olympia had gone to Chefoo two days before for target practice. She made an average of 23 knots an hour on a trip last June from Kobe to Yokohama, which was the record run. Also in the latter part of February she made the run from Nagasaki to Hongkong in 60 hours, beating the record of the steamer China by 12 hours. The China's record is 72 hours, the fastest time up to the Olympia's trip.

On the first of March, 1800, Edward Shorter patented in England a screw propeller to be worked by hand. It was fitted to the end of a spar extending obliquely from the stern of a vessel until the end dipped into the water, where it was sustained by a buoy to prevent too deep immersion. This screw was tried on the transport Doncaster and with eight men working it from the capstans it propelled the vessel at the rate of 1½ miles an hour. Mr. David Napier inspected Shorter's model some years after its trial and his son has found among Mr. Napier's papers, and published in the "Engineer" a report on this screw made to the admiralty by John Shent, master of the Doncaster, July 4, 1802. A still earlier application of the screw was made in 1776, by David Bushnell, an American, who used two screws on a sub-marine vessel, one to propel it, the other to raise and lower it in the water. In 1794 William Lyttleton experimented in England with a screw, having obtained his idea of it in China, where the screw propeller is said to have been known for ages. But the first successful application of the screw for marine propulsion was made by John Ericsson and Francis Pettit Smith, Ericsson bringing his invention to this country, and Smith developing it in England. The correspondent of the "Engineer" has discovered nothing new, as he seems to imagine that he has.

The steel floating dock built at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the Spanish Government, which is to be towed across the stormy Atlantic this winter, has been provided with a cable. The cable is made of white Manila hemp, and is the biggest ever made in England. It weighs nearly 5 tons, is 22 inches in girth (composed of 2,500 threads of hemp), is 240 yards long, and its breaking strain is 180 tons. When the great weight to be towed (between 5,000 and 6,000 tons), is considered, together with the towing steamer's weight (loaded with 400 tons of coal for the voyage), at the other end of the rope, it will at once be seen what heavy work depends upon it. It required no less than seventy men to haul up the rope and coil it on the heavy trolley, which was drawn by seven horses. The safe delivery of the dock at Havana will be quite a feat if accomplished. It is expected to take from eighty to 120 days, according to the weather. A second dock is being built for the Philippines.

Advices from Baltimore state that the torpedo boat Winslow was given a builders' trial trip on Oct. 30, during which, it is said, she made 25.3 knots without extra effort and steamed back to the iron works with a broom lashed to her signal mast. She is required to make only 24½ knots, but for over one hour ran 25.3 knots.

The New York "Sun" says: "One of the noteworthy sights of the season at Creedmoor has been that of United States marines engaged at target practice. The range is, in fact, a short ride from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and, of course, well fitted for the use of the marines. Accordingly, though some years ago their presence at the Creedmoor butts was unusual, it will not be surprising to find them henceforth faithful attendants there. Why should not the marines, after such practice, send a team annually to Sea Girt? The Hilton Trophy and other matches are open to them precisely as to the Army and to the National Guard. Since the Army established its own annual contests it has naturally had little to do with the National Rifle Association's matches at Creedmoor and its successor, Sea Girt, save when an occasional team from the New York garrisons attends. But the marines have no such prize competitions of their own, and hence might well, it would seem, get the advantage that comes from the Sea Girt meeting."

Orders have been issued for the final trial of the battleship Iowa on Nov. 15, preliminary to her acceptance by the Government, and also for the final trial of the torpedo boat Foote on Nov. 18. Commo. Dewey will be president of the board to conduct the trial of the Iowa, and Lieut. Rodgers will be president of the board in the case of the Foote. Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department for the preliminary speed trial of the torpedo boat Winslow at Baltimore.

A number of repairs are to be made at the New York Navy Yard on vessels of the North Atlantic squadron during the next few weeks. The repairs are all of a minor character. The squadron will probably proceed to Hampton Roads in December.

The Secretary of the Navy has declined to grant the request of the Columbian Iron Works that the contract speed in the case of the torpedo boats Rodgers and Winslow be reduced two knots per hour. The boats are now required to make at least 24½ knots, and Department officials hold that this rate can be obtained from the craft as designed if the boats are properly handled.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. M. S. Gildersleepe. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Commo. Geo. Dewey ordered to command per steamer of Dec. 7, from San Francisco.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Commo. J. A. Howell is to be ordered to command.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.

(Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. Sailed Oct. 18 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay; arrive Mazatlan, Mex., Oct. 24, leave Nov. 3; arrive Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu, Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. a.) At San Jose, Guatemala. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) Left Funchal for Yorktown, Va., Oct. 2. Address mail there.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Gunner vessel at Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there. Will go to Port Royal, where a target range is being prepared.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla., Nov. 1. Address Key West.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. a.) (Flagship.) Sailed Oct. 30, San Francisco for Honolulu.

BANOROFF, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Beecker ordered to command.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) At Montevideo, Oct. 29. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (s. a. s.) To be flagship of station. Was at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 28.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Jupeau, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will sail for San Francisco about Nov. 20, when relieved by the Marietta, now en route.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. See Porter.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) Sailed from Porto Belle, Nov. 5, for Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At New York. Address there.

DUPONT (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. Same as Porter.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. Same as Porter.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship.) Sailed Oct. 26, from Gibraltar, Spain, for Funchal. Was to leave latter place Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 29, arrive home Feb. 9.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Tompkinsville.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Flagboat of flotilla under Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At New York. Address there.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard, preparing for service on the China station, where she goes via Suez Canal. Address Navy Yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Yorktown, Va., Oct. 22. Address Fort Monroe.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling. Sailed from Santa Lucia, Oct. 26, for Hampton Roads and was there on Nov. 5. Address Boston, Mass.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. s.) At Nagasaki, Oct. 13.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.) At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) At the Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Sailed Oct. 29 from Victoria for Alaskan waters, to relieve the Concord. Address Sitka.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal. To be used as a drill ship for California Naval Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Erie. Address Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.) At Mare Island. Address there.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a.) At Woo Sung, Oct. 27.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla., Oct. 24, to relieve the Detroit. Address Key West, Fla.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Nov. 1. Address Fort Monroe.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Woo Sung, China.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. Sailed Nov. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., on a cruise South, with other boats of torpedo flotilla.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Mersina, Asia Minor.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, Oct. 30.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) En route home from cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Savannah, Ga. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickering. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Is to proceed to San Francisco.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is fitting out for service on the South Atlantic Station. Is to proceed to Wilmington, N. C., to receive her silver service.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Honolulu, H. I., where she arrived Oct. 17, 13 days from Yokohama. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) Cruising in Southeastern Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 28.—2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, granted 17 days' leave.

OCT. 29.—Chief Engr. D. C. Chester, detached from construction duty and placed "waiting orders" on account of sickness.

2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, granted an extension of leave for five days.

2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, granted five days' leave.

OCT. 30.—1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, detached from the Guthrie and ordered to the Dexter.

NOV. 2.—Capt. J. H. Rogers, detached from the Dallas and ordered to the Fessenden.

Capt. D. B. Hodgson, detached from the Fessenden and ordered to command the McCulloch.

1st Lieut. D. P. Foley, 2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, Chief Engr. F. B. Randall and 1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun ordered to report to Capt. D. B. Hodgson for duty on the McCulloch.

Capt. J. W. Congdon, assigned to duty as inspector of labor and material on steamer No. 6, R. C. S., at Baltimore, Md.

NOV. 3.—1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, granted seven days' leave.

The examination of Cadets Charles Satterlee, Albert H. Buhner, John Mel, Oscar G. Haines, Charles W. Cairnes, Ernest E. Mead, Eben Barker, Geo. H. Mann, Henry G. Fisher, John V. Wild, Henry Ulke, Jr., Walter A. Wiley and William G. Bladell, for appointment to the grade of 3d Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service, began on the 1st of November.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 4, 1897.

Football practice has been kept up at the Academy with redoubled energy for the last week. Several of the best team players are in danger of being laid off on account of the superintendent's order that cadets unsatisfactory in any branch shall be denied the privilege of training. This is a serious drawback to football at the Academy.

The game with Pennsylvania State College was a surprise to the cadets, who had expected a walkover, but found the Pennsylvanians' interference and tackling very strong. Neither were able to score in the first half, though the ball was almost on the Pennsylvanians' line three times. In the second half, the cadets kicked off, and the ball was fumbled. Smith got the ball and ran down the field for a touchdown, Shea interfering. Tausig failed to kick a goal. Near the end of the half the ball was within six inches of the Pennsylvanians' goal, but the latter team made a brave stand, and got the ball on downs about ten seconds before time was called, kicking it out to the center of the field.

On Saturday, Oct. 30, the first of the series of winter hops given by the cadets was held in the armory. Mrs. Capt. Cooper and Cadet W. C. Watts received. The attendance was not large, but the hop was altogether exceedingly enjoyable. The armory was neatly decorated, the floor better than could be expected for the first hop, and the music excellent.

Everybody interested in the Academy will be pleased to know that Bandmaster Zimmermann is going to remain at the Academy. It was reported that he would lead the Marine Band in Washington, but we are finally pleased to know that he will continue to lead the band at the Academy.

The cadets are now feeling very unhappy about an order lately issued by Comdr. Edwin White, Commandant of Cadets, forbidding the use of link cuff buttons. They expect the next order to enforce the use of celluloid cuffs.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his first annual report, recommends a large increase in the number of line officers and of the enlisted men, and urges that the course of study at the Naval Academy be limited to four years. The report states that the increase of line officers is absolutely necessary on account of the growing needs of the naval service, the Coast Survey and the Lighthouse Board. The present force of line officers on battleships now in commission is not sufficient to properly care for the ships, and there exists no reserve from which an increase can be drawn. Five more battleships and several smaller vessels are nearing completion, and the Department will be unable, under existing conditions, to supply them with officers. Capt. Crowninshield makes a strong plea for the immediate enactment of legislation to increase the line. He recommends the Secretary to ask Congress to authorize an increase in the number of Captains from 45 to 60; of Lieutenants, from 250 to 350; of Lieutenants (J. Gr.), from 75 to 125, and to authorize the President to make a sufficient number of appointments, "at large," to the Naval Academy, to provide for and maintain this increase, having due regard to the increase that might be provided by giving cadets commissions at the end of a four years' course. The enlistment of 1,500 additional men and 500 additional apprentices is recommended as absolutely necessary for further expansion of the naval service. Along with his recommendation to do away with the two years at sea feature of the present Naval Academy course, Capt. Crowninshield urges the passage of a bill authorizing the issuance of permits to candidates for admission to the Naval Academy a year in advance. A naval patrol on the Yukon River is also advised by Capt. Crowninshield. He refers to the fact that all communication in Alaska is by water, and says that the most effective way to compel a proper observance of law is to establish small posts along the river and to patrol the streams by a stern wheel boat of very light draft, manned by naval officers and men and marines. The estimated cost of the establishment of three small posts, with their equipment, is \$30,000, and the cost of the boat \$30,000.

OUR ARMY ORDNANCE.

The Army Chief of Ordnance, Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, had June 30, 1897, on hand \$7,213,865.76 out of the \$10,207,378.13 appropriated for the year. Twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four Springfield rifles and 591 carbines were issued to the States during the year, more than one-half of these to New York. It is asked that the law be so changed as to permit the money received from the sale of ordnance stores to the States to be used to replenish the supplies taken from the Army. Until within a year saddles have been manufactured from the trees left over from the war. These being gone an improved tree has been adopted. A sufficient plant should be installed for the production per annum of about 150 field carriages, 225 caissons, 25 battery wagons and forges, and about 36 siege carriages, with their limbers. This is the lowest rate of production that will provide the necessary supply. In the manufacture of seacoast guns of model 1888 considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable bronze castings for breech plates and consoles, which has delayed manufacture. In guns of new design, model 1895, no breech plates are required, and the difficulty with the consoles is avoided by the use of cast steel instead of bronze.

During the year 13 8-inch, 22 10-inch and 17 12-inch guns have been completed. The delay in forgings, owing to insufficient appropriations, has restricted the output. There are now under way 30 3.2-inch B. L. rifles, 10 5-inch B. L. siege rifles, 10 7-inch B. L. siege howitzers, and 20 7-inch B. L. siege mortars. Watertown Arsenal has been run to its full capacity producing carriages or cast-iron shot and shell of various calibers, machines for garrison service, mechanical maneuvers for mounting and dismounting guns and carriages, implements for the service of seacoast guns, inspecting templates, gauges, calipers, etc.

It is proposed to introduce microscopic metallography in the investigation of constructive materials, and the appliances necessary to this end have been obtained. At Springfield were manufactured 28,899 magazine rifles and 2,930 magazine carbines, model 1896. The rifles of model 1892 on hand have been fitted with sights of model 1896, and altered to introduce as far as practicable the improvements pertaining to the later model.

At Frankford the plant for small-arms ammunition has been increased by the addition of some machines and has a present capacity for about 34,000 ball cartridges, caliber 30, and 16,000 miscellaneous cartridges; total, 50,000 per day. During the past year there were manufactured about 15,400,000 ball and blank cartridges of calibers 30, 38 (revolver), and 45. Of the 6,771,620 ball cartridges, caliber 30, manufactured, 5,872,240 were required to be issued to the service, leaving only a small reserve.

The following guns, mortars and carriages of new construction have been issued from Sandy Hook during the year for installation in seacoast fortifications built especially for their reception: Two 8-inch B. L. rifles, steel; 28 10-inch B. L. rifles, steel; 6 12-inch B. L. rifles, steel; 6 12-inch B. L. mortars, steel; 6 10-inch disappearing carriages; 1 12-inch barbette carriage; 1 12-inch gun-lift carriage; 6 12-inch B. L. mortar carriages.

The steel now used for barrels at the Springfield armory is a simple carbon steel made by the Bessemer process from carefully selected material and required to give a determined analysis. The physical qualities required are: Elastic limit, 70,000 to 75,000 pounds; tenacity, 100,000 to 120,000 pounds; elongation, 15 to 20 per cent., and contraction, 35 to 45 per cent. The results of the attempt to use nickel steel has not been satisfactory. Investigations are being made to determine the practicability of applying the Rodman process to increase the resistance of the barrel by interior cooling.

The difference in muzzle velocity of the rifle and carbine firing the same ammunition is found to be about 80 feet per second. The maximum range computed for the rifle is 4,066 yards, angle of elevation 44°, time of flight 34.6 seconds, and for the carbine 4,016 yards, angle of elevation 44°, and time of flight 34.3 seconds. In firing lying down against infantry, and aiming at the foot of the object, supposing the ground to be level, a distance of 565 yards may be taken with the rifle in which the bullet in its flight will not pass above the height of a man (68 inches), and similarly the danger range of the rifle against cavalry is 638 yards, taking 96 inches as the height above the ground of a man on horseback.

It is estimated that the deviation for wind in the 30-caliber bullet at 200 yards is about two-thirds that of the 45-caliber, owing to its more rapid flight, this deviation increasing to nine-tenths at 2,000 yards. The penetration of the 30-caliber at 53 feet is 46 inches into iron boiler plate, 20.7 inches into seasoned oak across grain, and 45.8 inches into pine. This penetration is reduced to about one-half at 500 yards and to about one-quarter at 1,000 yards. The exchange of 38-caliber revolvers, model 1892, in service for those of model 1894 has been accomplished, and the revolvers of model 1892 turned in will be altered to model 1894 for reissue as required. The Colts 38 with its complicated mechanism, requires careful handling and an unusual number of repairs. A design for a less complicated weapon with a larger caliber is being considered.

The 30-caliber ball ammunition with strengthened case and the blank cartridge with paper bullet have given satisfactory results in service, and no further changes in ammunition have been introduced. The supply of the pattern of ball cartridge made prior to Sept. 1, 1895, has been exhausted and their use discontinued in service. The former model of 30-caliber blank cartridge with black-powder charge has also been entirely displaced in service by the paper-bullet blank charged with smokeless powder. The expectation that the fired 30-caliber cartridge shells turned in from the service could be used for reloading has not been realized. The metal of the case in a comparatively short time after being fired with smokeless powder generally becomes brittle and unfit for further use. Investigations are now being made to produce a reloading cartridge.

Favorable results for reloading endurance have been obtained with a new form or reloading case proposed by Lieut. Dunn. Some advantage has been derived from tinning cartridge cases.

The velocity of the 30-caliber rifle varies about 120 feet per second between the limits of -40 to +130 deg. F. Taking the standard of 2,000 feet per second for a temperature of 70° at proof, it diminishes for each 10° fall of temperature by decrements varying from 8 to 3 feet per second, and at -40° loses about 43 feet per second; and for each 10° rise of temperature it increases from the standard by increments of from 10 to 12 feet per second, and at 130° gains about 65 feet per second.

Experiments are in progress to improve the ammunition for the 45-caliber cartridge by using smokeless powder which will reduce the shock of the recoil and reduce the weight of the bullet to 400 grains to give a flatter trajectory. The Peyton powder at present manufactured by the California Powder Works and the Du

Pont Company is now used for the 30-caliber service ammunition and is satisfactory. A contract has been made with the Lafan & Rand Powder Co. to deliver powder subject to test. Storage does not injure the ammunition.

SMOKELESS POWDER, GUNS, AND AMMUNITION.

The policy of rendering every practicable assistance in the development of new smokeless powders has been pursued by the Department. The powders of the Giant Powder Co., the U. S. Smokeless Powder Co., and the "Italian smokeless" powder have not met the requirements. It appears conclusive that when nitroglycerin is used under service conditions there appears to be no objection to its employment in powder, but that, on the other hand, there are decided advantages on the score of high ballistics and economy.

Tests are being made to determine the best form of granulation for smokeless powders. The multi-perforated form of grain is found to have a ballistic superiority over any other. Other considerations may in particular cases outweigh this ballistic superiority, and the definite determination of the relative values of the various conditions that affect the question is one of the principal objects of the experiments now in progress.

Satisfactory results have now been obtained with smokeless powders made in this country in all calibers of field, siege, and seacoast cannon, including mortars. This powder has also been found to give good results in the mortars when firing with reduced charges. Including the 30-caliber guns now under contract, about 200 30 and 45-caliber Gatling guns are available for the fortifications. This is in addition to the 45-caliber guns distributed at different posts and required for service there. Provision was made, in ordering the last sixty sets of forgings for 10-inch, 12-inch and the type 16-inch guns, for the adoption of a new type of breech mechanism in which the several movements of rotating, translating, and swinging the breech block are performed by a continuous movement of the operating handle in one direction. It has been applied to a 12-inch gun and found to work satisfactorily, no difficulty being experienced in operating it with one man, even when the gun was elevated about 10°. Up to June 30, 80 8-inch, 74 10-inch and 37 12-inch rifles were completed. The cost of guns has been reduced 16 per cent. The Bethlehem Iron Co. has nearly completed 15 of the 100 guns contracted for. Two hundred and twelve mortars are on hand or will be completed during the coming fiscal year.

Thus far the Department has been able to complete and furnish carriages as fast as the fortifications were ready for them. The completion and successful test of a 12-inch disappearing carriage is the most important event of the gun carriage work of the year. It has heretofore been considered impracticable to mount guns of this size and power upon disappearing carriages, and more expensive and less convenient methods have been resorted to. The saving in expense of 12-inch batteries by the use of the disappearing carriage should be about one-half, while the rate of fire should be at least tripled, giving six times the efficiency for the same expenditure. Nine of these carriages are now under manufacture for issue to the service. During the year the adopted disappearing carriage has received a severe test at target practice in the hands of the troops. In some cases both officers and men have been absolutely without experience with the weapons used, and the complete success under such circumstances is very gratifying. It is questioned whether the disappearing carriage is not a more satisfactory mounting for R. F. guns even as small as the 5-inch, and it is considered quite probable that for larger calibers it will prove so.

Contracts are out with the Tredgar Iron Works, the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Co., and the Rome (N. Y.) Locomotive and Machine Works for 200 8-inch cast iron shot, 300 12-inch, 604 12-inch mortar shells, 300 10-inch shells, 500 7-inch shells, 195 8-inch A. P. shells, 605 10-inch A. P. shells, 150 12-inch A. P. shells, 2,854 projectiles in all. Contracts for 110 sets of forgings for 3.2-inch guns have been placed during the year; some of these guns have been completed and others are now being assembled at the gun factory. About 100 of them will be chambered for smokeless powder; the remainder, and eventually all the 3.2-inch guns now in service, will be similarly chambered, a short lining tube being inserted at the breech to admit of this modification. A gun has been designed of 3-inch caliber and 28-calibers length of bore, weighing about 839 pounds. This piece will have greater power than the present 3.2-inch field gun, as its projectile will weigh 15 pounds and have a muzzle velocity of about 1,600 feet per second, the velocity being determined with regard to the effect of shrapnel at 3,500 yards. The effectiveness of a single 15-pound 3-inch projectile would be about the same or a little greater than that of the 16½-pound 3.2-inch projectile. The higher velocity imparted to the 15-pound 3-inch projectile, owing to the use of smokeless powder and an improved design of gun carriage, is permissible. The principal advantages, then, in favor of the proposed 3-inch gun over the present service 3.2-inch gun are greater flatness of trajectory, giving increased length to the danger spaces, higher remaining velocity, and greater energy of impact at all ranges, and a lighter and yet equally effective shrapnel, cheaper and more convenient to handle and load, and which will permit of carrying 132 more rounds per battery of six guns, with an estimated decrease in weight of only 8½ pounds in each ammunition chest. A carriage for this 3-inch gun is being designed and a thorough study made of the best means of checking recoil. The spade relieves none of the strains on the carriage and increases its jumping. The Department is now experimenting with a new type of 3.2-inch shrapnel without separators, but which will contain an increased quantity of hardened lead balls, with the object of obtaining a greater number of regularly shaped and effective fragments.

The manufacture of metallic ammunition for field guns has been discontinued. The powder can be kept dry by a water-proof covering, which can be quickly removed before inserting the cartridge in the gun. The metallic ammunition is costly, it jams in a heated gun, it increases the perplexity of the breech mechanism, and it is liable to explode from shocks. But the chief objection to it is its weight. Telescopic sights are to be used on the sea coast guns. A new pattern cut off has been devised for the 30-caliber arm.

The Supreme Court of the United States is expected soon to hear the case of J. E. Simpson & Co., builders of Dry Dock No. 2 at New York, which has been appealed from the Court of Claims. The firm claims \$174,322 for extra expenses entailed in building the dock, owing to the sliding away of portions of the site, which was a quicksand. The Court of Claims has held that there can be no recovery, as no contingent expenses were provided for in the contract; that the firm received in full for the amount of the contract on the completion of the dock, and filed no claim for damages for several years afterward.

The pay of the army in Cuba is 300,000,000 pesetas, or about \$60,000,000, in arrears.

THE STATE TROOPS.

13th NEW YORK.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

Co. A held their regular weekly drill on Monday evening, Oct. 25, 1897. Capt. Dressel was in command, and 20 files reported for duty. The company was promptly formed and turned over by the 1st Sergeant in excellent shape. The drill throughout the entire evening reflected great credit on both officers and men. The men looked neat and soldierly, and they were steady and attentive. The alignments both in column of fours and in line were perfect; the length and cadence of the step were also very good. The distances between ranks and between fours were in the main correctly maintained. On right and on left into line was well executed. The fronts into line were as near perfect as could be expected. The oblique marchings were also very good. Wheeling about by fours showed how well the distances were kept. In executing right forward, fours right, the second four performed their part of the movement in an excellent manner, as did also the other fours. The turnings, both from a halt and while marching, were excellent. In marching in column of fours, it was noticed that the files properly observed the six-inch interval, and also covered remarkably well. Right by file from column of fours was also good, but could be improved upon. Form fours left oblique from column of files was very good. The manual all through the drill was executed in a very snappy manner. This company is one of the best in the regiment, and it is plain to be seen that it is well officered. Capt. Dressel is one of the oldest officers in the regiment, having been in command of the old Co. H before it was consolidated with Co. I in 1892, to make room for Co. K, 32d Regt., at the disbandment of that organization. Capt. Dressel was then rendered supernumerary, and upon the election of Col. Watson was assigned to duty as I. R. P., and has recently been elected to the captaincy of Co. A. 1st Lieut. Stewart is another able and efficient officer—one of the best in the regiment—and to him a large share of the credit is due, for his efforts to keep the company together when it was sadly neglected by its former commandant, Capt. Wiswell.

Co. B, Capt. Jennings, also drilled on the same evening; 16 files were present, and with some few exceptions put up a very good drill. They formed promptly and looked neat and soldierly, and the various movements were fairly well executed. Forming column of files from column of fours was very poor the first time, but the second time showed an improvement. In forming column of fours from column of files, the leading file did not halt as prescribed in the D. R., and the entire company resumed the forward march when the rear files arrived on the line. The book distinctly states that at the command march the leading file of the first four halts; the others oblique to their place in line and halt; the leading file of the fours in rear halts when at 44 inches from the preceding four, and when the last file has taken his place, the movement is completed, and as the files halt each should come to the order arms, which was not done on this occasion.

Another point to be criticised is the manner in which the 2d Lieutenant carried his sword while in command of the company, and that was with the point down nearly all the time; the rest of the time he carried it with both hands as if it were too heavy for one hand. It is very ungraceful and very unsoldierly.

With the exceptions noticed above the drill was a very good one, the latter part of the evening showing a very marked improvement.

12th NEW YORK.—COL. Mc C. BUTT.

The regimental rifle team of the 12th New York is to be given a dinner by the board of officers in appreciation of its prowess in winning the State and Brigade matches at Creedmoor range a few weeks since. The regiment under the administration of Col. Butt is making excellent progress, and now ranks second largest in the State. Co. E will hold a ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum next Tuesday evening. The honorable discharge of Capt. Bleeker S. Barnard, of Co. D, who recently resigned will be down this week. There is likely to be a lively contest for his successor. The State Prize for shooting at Creedmoor has been received at the armory and consists of a very handsome piece of bronze representing a Concord Minute Man of 1775, grasping his rifle and leaving his plow to join the Patriots in their fight for liberty.

22nd NEW YORK.—COL. F. BARTLETT.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d Regt. N. G. N. Y., will shortly decide upon a date for holding a military entertainment and reception at the armory. It is understood the admission will be by invitation only. The regimental athletic club will hold games at the armory on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 11. The events will be: 70 yards dash, 220 and 440 hurdle races, three-quarter of mile run, half-mile heavy marching order, one-lap three-legged race, 220-yard novice and 600-yard novice; eight-lap relay race and one and two-mile bicycle races. Following the games there will be dancing. Co. A will hold an entertainment and hop on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16. Recruiting in the regiment is very brisk at present, and the membership is now 725 officers and men. Capt. Smith, chairman of the Music Committee, has secured a drum and fife corps for the regiment, consisting all told of forty-two members. It is an independent corps, but, similar to the bands, must be ready for service with the regiment whenever needed. The Veteran Corps of Co. B have arranged an elaborate entertainment at the armory for the evening of Nov. 11, in celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the company.

71st NEW YORK.—COL. F. V. GREENE.

Co. B's basketball team plays a match game at the armory every Tuesday night and have not yet been beaten. Corpl. Kavanagh, Pts. Byerly, Cameron, Skinner and Von Nostrand compose the regular team, and are open to accept challenges from any team. Co. B recently suffered a loss in the death of Pvt. Locke, who was an expert bicycle rider and a reliable shot. Co. B attended the funeral services at his home and furnished a firing squad under Corpl. Johns at the cemetery at White Plains, N. Y. Pvt. Fitzgerald was elected a lance corporal by the members at a recent meeting of the company. Co. B will continue to give their informal dances this winter on the second Saturday of each month at the armory, the first one taking place on Nov. 13.

Col. Welch, of the 65th Regt., has presented the 71st with a handsome silver loving cup in appreciation for the courtesies received by Col. Greene and his officers to the officers of the 65th when they were in this city.

last spring. Battn. Q. M. Amos H. Stephens has been promoted Regimental Quartermaster. Capt. Stoddard, of Co. E, on Oct. 28, presented a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions to ex-Adj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, at the armory, in recognition of his valuable assistance in the organization of the company.

CONNECTICUT.

Adj. Gen. Haven, of Connecticut in General Orders, dated Oct. 30, 1897, has issued orders for the government of armories, which are to be strictly enforced. Some of the new regulations are not taken kindly to by guardsmen, but, on the whole, they seem to be perfectly sound. The following are some of the more important features of the new order:

Armories are by law placed under the charge of their commanding officers, subject to the orders of the Quartermaster General of the State. Applications for use of the armories, aside from regularly ordered military duty, must be submitted to the Quartermaster General for his action; and his decision shall be final, unless rescinded by the Commander-in-Chief.

Members of organizations quartered in armories, not under orders, will not be allowed therein before 6:30 P. M., except commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates bearing a written order from their company commander, stating the object of their pass, or when accompanied by a commissioned officer. The armories will be opened for members from 6:30 P. M. to 11 P. M., daily, except Sundays. Armories will be closed Sundays, except to commissioned officers or soldiers on duty by orders of the regimental commander or higher authority. Each company shall have the use of the drill hall and balcony on the nights of their regular drill, subject to the discretion of the officer in charge of the armory.

Smoking and the use of tobacco are strictly prohibited in the halls, galleries, drill hall and on evenings of entertainment in all parts of armories. Introduction of wine, spirituous or malt liquor, into armories is strictly prohibited. Commissioned officers are especially charged with the enforcement of this rule, and each officer will be held responsible for any violation of it coming under his observation. The committing of any nuisance, or spitting on the floors, is strictly prohibited.

During drills or ceremonies, unless by order of the commanding officer, no one will be allowed on the floor of the main drill hall, except those who are engaged in the drill or ceremony, and no person, other than members, will be allowed to enter the quarters of any company unless by invitation, or by permission of and accompanied by a member of such company.

Any person who shall mark, deface, or wilfully injure or destroy any uniform, arm, equipment, or other military property of the State shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$200, or imprisoned in a jail not more than six months, or both, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Each commanding officer will be held responsible for the conduct of his men, whether in uniform or not, while in the armory. Lounging on the steps, sidewalk, or in front of armories, at any time, is strictly prohibited. The temporary storing of bicycles in the entrance hall is prohibited.

The senior officer in charge will be held strictly responsible for the proper enforcement of the foregoing rules and regulations. During his absence the next officer in rank present will be held responsible.

NEW RIFLE FOR STATE TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, tested a new rifle at Sea Girt, N. J., on Oct. 23, which is considered a very desirable arm for State troops, and which, it is claimed, offers

great advantages over the Springfield rifle, both in the safety of its breech action, the absence of recoil, the balance of the piece, accuracy, etc. The new rifle which was constructed after the ideas of Gen. Spencer and Mr. Wm. Hayes, is of 38 caliber, and fires 55 grains of black powder and 300 grains of lead as against 70 grains of powder and 500 grains of lead fired by the Springfield gun. The breech block is three-quarters of an inch shorter in length than the Springfield breech block. The firing pin is straight, and when struck by the hammer it securely locks the breech block. In the matter of balance the advantage is in massing the weight 5 or 6 inches nearer the breech than in the Springfield, which, according to those who have fired the new piece admit, of a much steadier aim. The gun is five inches shorter than the Springfield, but the thickness of its barrel metal is considerably greater. The weight of the new rifle is 84 pounds. It was not tried under the best of circumstances as regards cartridges and sights, but nevertheless its inventors were in every way satisfied with the results. The velocity of the bullet was, it is said, 1,400 feet per second, with half the recoil of the Springfield, while its accuracy was said to be very superior to the latter. Its advantages for riot duty over guns of extreme range are also considered a strong point in its favor, while the simple and strong mechanism of its lock makes it very desirable for the rough usage rifles are subjected to in the hands of State troops. Other experiments are to be made.

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

The 1st Naval Battalion and 2d Separate Naval Division, of New York, are engaged in compiling their information work collected during the past summer. Lieut. Frank B. Anderson, Signal Officer on the Captain's staff, has been appointed by the Navy Department, a member on a board on coast signaling. The other members of the board are naval officers of distinction. The appointment of Mr. Anderson is a just recognition of the talent he has displayed as Signal Officer of the 1st Naval Battalion, and a compliment to the Naval Militia, which is fully appreciated. The staff of Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding Naval Militia, New York, at present is: S. Dana Greene, Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, Chief of Staff; John G. Agar, Lieutenant, Paymaster and Judge Advocate; Frank Bartow Anderson, Lieutenant and Signal Officer; Aaron Vanderbilt, Lieutenant and Aide. Mr. Greene was formerly an officer in the Navy, and was also connected with the 1st Naval Battalion, New York, since its organization, has acted as Lieutenant, commanding 2d Division, and subsequently Navigator.

Paymaster John G. Agar is a lawyer, and one of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, of this city, and has been Paymaster of the Naval Battalion since its organization.

Mr. Anderson has filled several positions in the battalion from seaman to Signal Officer of that organization; he is an expert signalman in all branches.

Lieut. Aaron Vanderbilt was an officer during the war, having served on Adm. Porter's staff; is a prominent member of the Board of Trade; is interested in many marine affairs, and has been prominent in endeavors to organize a national Naval Reserve.

MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL MILITIA.

The excellent appearance made by the brigade upon the occasion of the Constitution centennial celebration, has caused a friend to place \$100 in the hands of Capt. Weeks, which amount is to be given as a prize to the division of the Boston battalion showing the best attendance between Nov. 1 and the tour of duty 1898. There have been a large number of applications to enlist since the parade. F. Division, of Fall River, Lieut.

Edgar, has again, for the second consecutive year, qualified every member as a sharpshooter, a record never equaled in this or any other State.

ORDERS FROM A. G. O. NEW YORK.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, under date of Oct. 23, 1897, in G. O. gives directions for the accounting for of medical property and also announces that commanding officers of regiments and battalions are authorized to organize a corps of field music as provided in M. C. 20; the regimental adjutant will perform the duties of company commander in connection with the field music of his organization. The senior medical officer of a regiment, of the 10th Battalion and of Squadron A, will perform the duties of a company commander toward the hospital corps detachment of his regiment, battalion or squadron, respectively. The amendments to Regulation 847 concerning colors are given, and it is directed that commanding officers, who have not yet received either or both of the colors described, will at once make requisition, the latter to be accompanied with a list of services they wish to place on the lances of the colors needed.

The attention of commanding officers is called to the following part of R. 207: "Commanding officers * * * should not receipt for uniforms which do not fit properly the men for whom they are made." Gen. Tillinghast further says: "Commanding officers of brigades who are responsible for the drill and discipline of their respective commands are reminded that the militia, of which the National Guard is a part, is by the laws of the United States and the State, required to be instructed in the drill prescribed for the Army of the United States, M. C. 11: Rev. Stat. U. S., 1637.

"The orders prescribing and authorizing the award of State decorations for long and faithful service are amended so that field musicians, including drum majors and principal musicians, who receive from their organizations pay for the service they render, shall, after the first day of October, 1897, not be entitled to claim, nor eligible to receive, the State decoration, referred to.

"The cover for the front sight on the Springfield rifle, recently received with the rifle, will be kept in place over the sight at all times and all places, except that in actual rifle practice, under advice of the inspectors of rifle practice, when found necessary it may be removed temporarily."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Circular No. 1, A. G. O., of New York, publishes a revision of the pamphlet issued Nov. 15, 1895, adapting the manual of arms for the service magazine rifle, cal. .30, to the one then in use, now the Springfield rifle, cal. .45, etc. We call attention to the modifications, Par. 187, of the Drill Regulations, Par. 3 on page 17. The pamphlet issued in 1895 left it to commanding officers to direct how the 1st Sergeant shall carry out this modification; the revision prescribes now however one way for all.

After the review of the great parade at Nashville, Tenn., on Oct. 28 in connection with the Exposition, some interesting military evolutions were given by the 3d U. S. Cav. and the 5th U. S. Inf., followed by a sham battle, in which several thousand Tennessee State Guards engaged. Only one serious accident occurred. While Co. E, Tennessee State Guard, was awaiting orders to enter the sham battle, a citizen was seriously wounded in the left breast by a premature discharge of a blank cartridge.

The question as to who will succeed Col. Muzzy, of the 2d Regt., of New Jersey, is now being discussed among the officers of that command. Lieut. Col. E. H. Hine, of Orange, is slated to succeed Col. Muzzy. Maj. Currie, of Englewood, commander of the 2d Battalion, is a candidate for the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Adj. Hilton has not expressed any desire to succeed Lieut.



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Col. Hine, as has been reported. Capt. Engel, of Co. G, of Hackensack, will probably succeed Maj. Currie, and Lieut. Wells will succeed Capt. Engel. The elevation of Lieut. Wells will result in other promotions in the company. The resignation of Col. Muzzy, it is well known, was due to his being criticised for some alleged tactical shortcomings while in camp at Sea Girt last summer.

The Surgeons of the Maryland National Guard have perfected a permanent organization which will have for its object the betterment of the hospital service of the Guard, and to bring its medical and surgical service up to a standard with the regular Army. The officers are: Dr. Geo. H. Rohe, of the 5th Regt. Veteran Corps, president; Capt. R. B. Warfield, 5th Regiment, vice-president; Capt. J. B. Schwatka, 4th Regt., secretary and treasurer.

In the 7th Regt., New York, recent promotions are: 1st Sergt. James Witherspoon as 2d Lieutenant of Co. H and 1st Sergt. John R. Cummings, 2d Lieutenant of Co. A. The winter games of the regiment will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 4, under A. A. U. and L. A. W. rules.

Co. B, of the 5th Inf., M. V. M., is to hold a competitive prize drill, followed by a dance, Nov. 16, at its armory, Brattle square, Cambridge. The drill is open to all members of the militia, and three prizes are offered, gold, silver and bronze medals.

Annual inspections in the 7th Regt., of New Jersey, will be made as follows: Field, staff, non-com. staff, band, Co. A and Gun Detachment, at Trenton, Nov. 8; Co. B and B, Trenton, Nov. 9; Co. C, Lambertville, Nov. 10; Co. E, Freehold, Nov. 22; Co. F, Mt. Holy, Nov. 26; Co. G, Newton, Nov. 11; Co. H, Beverly, Dec. 8. A regimental field day will be held at Freehold on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by Gen. Sewell. A part of the programme will be a street parade, which will be followed by a number of field movements. The Gun Detachment will also practice with their field piece.

Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley was in command of the Provisional Brigade of Pennsylvania National Guard formed in Pittsburgh Nov. 3, to act as escort to President McKinley on his visit to that city.

There seems to be quite a "hot time" in the 10th Regt. of Pennsylvania. The Colonel, it is said, has been waiting in vain for some time for the resignation of Lieut. J. R. Goode, and has accordingly demanded it, but the Lieutenant has refused to give up his commission, and, it is said, prefers a court martial.

Under orders from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, commanding officers of organizations armed with the Springfield rifle, who desire to retain the present waist belts, waist belt plates and cartridge boxes, may do so. These, however, are no longer an article of issue by the State, and the Adjutant General directs that the equipments in question retained can be worn and used on dress occasions only.

Battn. Sergt. Maj. A. L. Wilcocks, of the 9th New York, has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. G.

The strength of the 14th New York, according to the latest semi-annual returns (Sept. 30, 1897) is 615 officers and men, a net loss of 15.

Capt. Clayton, of Troop C, of New York, directs that from Nov. 3 platoon drills be taken up as follows: 1st Platoon, Lieut. Smith, Tuesday nights; 2d Platoon, Lieut. Tuttle, Thursday nights; 3d Platoon, Lieut. Claus, Wednesday nights, and 4th Platoon, Lieut. Hettrick, on Friday nights.

Conspicuous in the armory of the 2d Battery, New York, commanded by Capt. David Wilson, is a beautiful silver loving cup, a highly prized gift from Col. S. Welch and officers, 65th Regt., to Capt. Wilson and officers, in remembrance of the courtesies extended by them to the officers of the 65th during their presence in New York City to participate in the Grant Memorial dedication last spring. The cup has already been filled to overflowing and the health of the 65th drank many times.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, proposed last spring to purchase the Buzzacott outfit for the whole guard, but his special appropriation was cut down to \$30,000, and it had to be abandoned. It is now being considered again, and it may be possible to make the purchase from the General Fund. If it can it will be done. It is also contemplated to issue reloading outfits and a reasonable quantity of shells for reloading.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Veterans of the 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y., was held at Sherry's, Monday, Oct. 25, 1897, Col. L. G. Woodhouse, presiding. The Adjutant reported a membership of 1,358. The Paymaster's report shows a balance in the treasury of \$16,564.08. Col. L. G. Woodhouse declined a re-election, and Capt. Thomas Dimond, of Co. B, was unanimously elected Colonel. The other officers elected were: Lieutenant Colonel, William B. Coughtry; Adjutant, Edward Earle; Quartermaster, A. H. Timpson; Assistant Surgeon, Clarence E. Beebe, M. D.; Inspectors of Election for 1898, Geo. D. Cook, W. C. B. Kemp, Waldo Sprague, George William Hart, and L. V. Allen; Captain 1st Co., S. Merritt Hook; Captain 2d Co., W. F. Brown; Lieutenant 3d Co., N. H. Oakley; Lieutenant 4th Co., E. W. Orris; Captain 5th Co., A. T. Wyckoff; Lieutenant 6th Co., W. H. Hampton; Lieutenant 7th Co., George A. Wylie; Captain 8th Co., H. B. Dick; Captain 9th Co., E. C. Denison; Lieutenant 10th Co., F. J. Luqueer, Jr. A collation was served after the meeting to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the change of the numerical designation of the regiment from 27th to 7th, three hundred and fifty members being present. The guests were Col. Andrew A. Bremner, who was in command of the regiment in 1847, and Maj. James G. Abrams, representing the field officers of the 7th Regt., and the following: Col. George W. Stillwell, joined 1830; B. K. Searles, 1832; James Everdell, 1837; Theo. W. Todd, 1841; Alonzo Duryee, 1842; Edwin Young, 1844; Douglas Taylor, 1847; James H. Redman, 1847; James L. Morgan, 1847, who was Col. Bremner's Adjutant.

The "Yacht" remarks that the Charlemagne, Gaulois, and St. Louis, with the Jéna, which has just been laid down, appear likely to be the final achievement of the French in battleship building. The Parliament, at least, appears resolutely opposed to the building of more vessels of this particular class, and it seems very probable that the expansion of the fleet will be chiefly in the matter of armored cruisers.

SHELBAC CONSIDERS THE "SHIPS HUSBIND," eddeter army & Navy gurnle oct 32, dere sur. I has riten a pome—It is about luv & I corl it THE SHIP'S HUSBIND.

1st vers.
Oh wen I was up the Strates in 1856
The skips missus was on bord
An ranked him out her boots.

2 vers.
Oh she rote the watch & stashun bills
An sassed the fust lootinint
An drilld the moreens
An pulld stroke in the lanch.
An had oll the good lukin men
Includin me as captins orderleys
An the rest she stashoned for takin & warin
Accordin to the collar of thare hare.

3 vers.
Oh the gray heds had the forekusel
An the brick tops had the manne
An the tow heds was in the mizen
An the aftr gard was brunets

4 vers.
Oh shed hoop skirts in our trouser legs
An the sale maker ruin a sowing masheen
To konstruck her habillymonges dee Paree
An she tuk the chaplain from his sakred offis
To make him sit on trunk lids wot wudnt shut.

5 vers.
Oh wen we got to Port Mahone
Ware the old man had bin befor
(Wen he was a midshipman)
She loked him in the cabin
An wudnt le him go ashoar
An wudnt le him go ashoar
An wudnt le him go ashoar

He iscaped down the stern jacob's lader
An came off next day in a plug hat and a bum bote
With an old frend
An she dropd a solid shot inter that craft
An sunk her & we got under way imejittly
To avowid deplomatic komplikashuns.

This is ment to sho that that pussynill bord is orl rong.
Wun hand from eech part of the ship & Rosy o'Navy
isnt enuf. Ant the Mrs Skeeps to hav no reprersenta-
shun? Wares them? Thare oute be another bord
of Missis Skippis with a Missis Burow Ossifer to run it.
Wy don't the Buron of Navvygashun fix up a detaile? evr
yures
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It has already been decided that next year's German army maneuvers shall be held on an unprecedentedly large scale in Alsace-Lorraine. The 13th and 14th army corps and the whole of the troops in the annexed provinces will take part in the operations.

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BORN.

BUSH.—At Fort Grant, A. T., Oct. 7, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 15th U. S. Inf., a daughter.

CAPRON.—At Freeport, Ill., Oct. 27, to the wife of Mr. Hazen S. Capron, a daughter. Mr. Capron is the son of Lieut. T. H. Capron, 9th Inf., Major of Volunteers, who died in 1890.

MARRIED.

FRAYSER-POWERS.—Oct. 14, 1897, Miss Allie K. Frayser, of Owensboro, Ky., to Lieut. R. B. Powers, 7th U. S. Cav.

HENSEL-BAKER.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26, 1897, Rev. Charles Albert Hensel to Miss Margaret E. Baker, daughter of the late Capt. J. G. Baker, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

LASSITER-ARMSTRONG.—At Cumberland, Md., Capt. William Lassiter, 16th U. S. Inf., to Miss Cora Armstrong.

MACDONALD-CARSON.—At Washington, D. C., Dr. Thomas Leslie MacDonald to Miss Adelaide Virginia Carson, sister of Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., U. S. A.

WEEKS-HUSTON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 2, 1897, Lieut. George McDougall Weeks, 15th U. S. Inf., to Miss Nellie Huston, daughter of Capt. Joseph Francis Huston, 20th U. S. Inf.

DIED.

BAYARD.—At Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 29, 1897, William Bayard, formerly Captain, 9th U. S. Cav.

PARKER.—At Abbeville, S. C., Oct. 29, 1897, Lucia Garvey Parker, mother of Thomas D. Parker, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and of Lieut. F. Le J. Parker, U. S. A.

ROBERTS.—At Springfield, Ill., Edward R. Roberts, father of Lieut. T. A. Roberts, 1st U. S. Cav.

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RECRUITING OFFICER GAVE HIM A MIDDLE NAME.

(From the Washington Star.)

A great many curious facts connected with the names of veterans of the late war are developed in the work of the Civil Service Commission, which is frequently called upon to certify in regard to service of soldiers who seek to enter the classified service. This work of the commission develops the fact that one out of every eight soldiers who enlisted in the civil war enlisted under an assumed or partial name, which frequently makes it difficult to identify them now. A curious case has just come to light. It appears that A. L. Holmes, when he enlisted, told the recruiting officer his name was "Al Holmes." The officer wrote the name A. L. Holmes.

"No, that is not my name," protested the recruit. "My name is Albert Holmes."

"Well," replied the officer, "I will give you a middle name," and he proceeded to write the recruit's name Albert Lincoln Holmes.

"You will never be ashamed of that name," the officer remarked as the recruit stood speechless.

Since that day he has been Albert Lincoln Holmes.

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Describing a negro ball in Kentucky, given by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, of New York, one of the participants said: "Tain't no use fer any white trash to come here and try to teach us niggers how to dance, 'cause we've been dancin' all our lives, and I think the niggers around dis town know as many different steps as anybody. We are gittin' new steps all de time. Now, thar's the Klondike. It's a cold, breezy step and makes you think the icicles are fallin' off you; thar's the General Miles step, when yer got to walk and dance as proud as a peacock, musn't look around; jest 'pear like yer own de earth."

The location definitely fixed for the new soldiers' monument, New York City, is the "circle" between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, opposite the Hotel Netherland. This is near the most used of all the entrances to Central Park.

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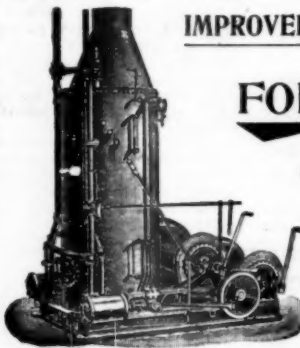


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